The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Proposed Air-Line Railroad.

Appropriation Bills Reported and Discussed in the House.

Speech of Mr. Washburne on the National Expenditures.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. SHERMAN said all that could be said to-day in favor of his bill for the chartering of the Air-Line Railroad between New-York and Washington. He adverted to the management and excessive charges of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, both for freight and passengers, and to the Maryland and New-Jersey taxes, contending that Congress had clearly and indubitably the authority, and that if there was no remedy in Congress to increase the facilities of travel to this city, the only alternative was to remove the capital. Two very large lobbies are operating for and against this measure, and Senators are very much divided in opinion on the question. The prevailing opinion appears to be that the bill, the further consideration of which has been postponed to Monday next, will not pass the Senate.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Pension Appropriation bill came up to-day as the special order, and its consideration was prefaced by Mr. WASHBURNE in a terse speech. The bill then passed without debate. The Consular and Diplomatic bill was then taken up, and its consideration proceeded with. The amendments of the Committee were all agreed to, and after a warm contest an amendment offered by Gen. BUTLER abolishing the South American Missions of Chili, Ecuador and Bolivia, was adopted. Gen. BUTLER thus pays off Gen. KILPATRICK, who stumped his District last Fall against him.

MRS. MURPHY'S WAR CLAIMS.

The claims of Mrs. MURPHY for compensation for alleged damages to her property by United States forces during the late war came up for discussion again in the Senate to-day. Senators WILLEY and RICE were rather energetic in their demands that the claim should be paid, while Senator FRELINGHUYSEN took the opposite side of the question. There are hundreds of cases like this which probably ought to be allowed, but if once the precedent of paying a claim of this character is established, it will be impossible to draw the line of distinction between it and other demands which will certainly be brought forward, and which, if favorably passed upon, will take millions of dollars out of the Treasury.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Senator EDMUNDS introduced a bill about a week ago, which, in plain terms, though not in words, said military officers should not be appointed to Cabinet or other high positions of civil trust. A substitute for this bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to-day, which will practically have the same effect that the original bill would have had if passed. It provides that no person shall have, hold nor receive compensation for discharging the duties of two offices at the same time, whether such office be civil or military, and the acceptance of one shall be deemed the resignation of the other.

UNITED STATES PROTECTORATES.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, at a meeting to-day, decided to report a joint resolution providing that the United States may establish a protectorate over the islands in the Caribbean Sea, for the purpose of enabling them to establish stable republican forms of government against any and all influences foreign to them, or whenever the people of said islands may request the same. Hayti and St. Domingo are mentioned by name, and Cuba and Porto Rico are very strongly squinted at. The Committee will also favorably report on a joint resolution expressive of sympathy with the people of Spain. Gen. BUTLER, when the latter comes up for consideration, will offer an amendment advising the Spanish people to establish a republican form of government. It is also expected that he will introduce a resolution of sympathy with the Cubans.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report adversely to the nomination of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is understood that Senator CAMERON has ceased to press his influence in behalf of Mr. CUMMINGS. Commissioner ROLLINS, who returned this morning, will [illegible] until the 4th of March.

PROPOSED BRIDGE AT HARTFORD.

The construction of a bridge over the Connecticut River at Hartford was considered to-day by the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, but no definite action was taken on the subject.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska investigation will be resumed to-morrow, Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee, having returned to-day. Several more newspaper correspondents will be examined.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

Hon. H. L. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and member of the Committee on Election Frauds in New-York, returned to-day, having spent the greater part of the recess in attendance upon the sessions of the Committee. He reports a large amount of evidence taken, and more in preparation, the character of which fully justifies the investigation. The Committee will begin sessions in some of the interior counties early next week.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

The several Senatorial contests excite much interest here. That in New-York is most absorbing of course. The Fenton influence, which is very strong here, claims to have been largely reinforced in the Legislature during the past few days, and thus their candidate's prospects are improving. Entire confidence is felt, however, in the reelection of Senator MORGAN, and it is but the simple truth to state that of all the candidates for reelection his return is more earnestly desired by the members of both Houses than that of any other. Gov. MORGAN left for New-York to-day, for a brief absence. In Pennsylvania the dispatches received to-day indicate the contest as settled by the nomination of both the Curtin and Cameron elements upon Hon. JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon County, who will be nominated by the Republican caucus to-night. Mr. SCOTT is comparatively unknown outside of the State, but is represented as a lawyer of much ability. He has been for many years the attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.

The National Bricklayers' Convention will hold its annual session here next Monday, when it is stated measures will be adopted to obviate the injurious effects of strikes as far as possible. The question of the repeal of the Conspiracy laws in the States where they exist, and other subjects affecting the trades in general, will be discussed.

THE CASE OF SURRATT.

We are never likely to hear the end of the Surratt case. The District-Attorney formed a fresh indictment against him a few days ago, for being engaged in the rebellion, with the additional charge that the said JOHN H. SURRATT fled from justice. This indictment was first found a true bill, but it will be reconsidered and ignored in consequence, it is said, of the President's recent amnesty proclamation.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO COME.

Senator SPRAGUE will shortly give an entertainment to some of his financial friends on the Finance, Appropriation and Ways and Means Committees of the two Houses, together with the heads of departments. Hon. D. MCCARTHY, the Syracuse Representative, is also preparing for a grand party, to be given shortly. He has taken the spacious house formerly occupied by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Among the latest arrivals in the city are Collector SMYTHE, Hon. W. A. DARLING, Hon. W. S. WHEELER, of New-York; Ex-Gov. SMITH, of Vermont; also J. WATSON WEBB, United States Minister to Brazil, who was on the floor of both Houses, and received the congratulations of many members.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1869:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. bonds	$221,589,300 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,677,400 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,602,568,650 00
Total	$2,107,835,350 00

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Certificates at three per cent	$65,865,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$79,865,000 00

Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.

Three years seven-thirty notes due Aug. 15, 1867, and June and July, 1868	$2,174,950 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Sept. 15, Dec. 15, 1867, May 15, Aug. 1, Sept. 1 and 15, and Oct. 1 and 15, 1868	3,879,390 00
Bonds, Texas indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	148,661 64
Bonds April 15, 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	389,350 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	445,192 00
Temporary loan	157,310 00
Certificates of indebtedness	12,000 00
Total	$7,463,503 64

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	34,215,715 64
Gold certificates of deposit	27,036,020 00
Six per cent. lawful money, bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	50,097,000 00
Total	$467,369,808 64
Total debt	$2,662,533,662 28

Amount in the Treasury.

Coin	$98,752,368 21
Currency	13,063,092 12
Total	$111,835,461 [illegible]
Am't of debt less cash in Treasury	$2,540,707,202 28

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of January, 1869.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEBTS DUE THE GOVERNMENT.

There is a large number of old debts, mostly in judgments, due the United States, out of which nothing has been collected for many years. Repeated effort has been made during the past three years to make something out of them. In some cases lands have been levied on which are so encumbered by prior liens that nothing can be made by ordinary proceedings. In other cases debtors have disposed of their property in such manner as to prevent it from being liable to the payment of these debts by ordinary proceedings. In other cases debtors have equitable interests which can only be reached by proceedings in chancery. In other cases protracted litigations are pending, with which the present officers have had no connection. In view of these and other facts stated by the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Secretary has proposed to Congress a section, to be made a part of the General Appropriation bill, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to allow and direct payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in collecting debts due to the United States, and in making sales of lands acquired in such collections, out of the proceeds thereof, in all cases where such payment is not now provided by law.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Navy Appropriation bill reported in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Appropriation Committee, proposes considerable reduction from the bill of last year. Among some of the reductions are the following:

For the pay of commissioned, warrant and petty officers and seamen, $7,000,000, in the place of $8,100,000; for the Navy Yard at Norfolk, $40,000, in the place of $80,000; for Navy Yard at Pensacola, $30,000, in the place of $60,000; for the Naval Station at Mound City, $5,000, in the place of $27,000; for the preservation of vessels, etc., $2,000,000 in the place of $3,000,000.

The several Bureaus of the Department come in for their share of the reduction. In the appropriation for the Marine Corps a proviso is inserted that the number of commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall be limited to 1,500 men. The bill further proposes that the officers of the Marine Corps shall be reduced to one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, one Quartermaster, one Assistant Quartermaster, twelve Captains, eighteen First Lieutenants, eighteen Second Lieutenants, and that the sergeants and corporals be reduced two-fifths. The officers to be reduced or dismissed are to be determined by lot. An additional section provides that no contingent officer or officer of the Treasury shall pass or allow any account for payment in excess of the appropriation made in the bill. The total sum appropriated by this bill is $15,375,672, being a reduction in the total amount appropriated as compared with last year's bill of $3,081,575.

THE NEGRO MYSTERIOUS DEATHS.

In the case of the colored man found dead at the French Minister's residence yesterday, the Coroner's jury, which met at noon to-day, was adjourned for a week, in order to enable the chemist to make a thorough analysis of the contents of their stomachs.

INDIAN AGENTS.

In accordance with the Senate resolution of Dec. 21, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted to that body to-day a list of the Indian Superintendents and Agents, designating those absent from their posts. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs states that the only officers absent from their posts at the date of the resolution, so far as known to him, were the following, viz.: Superintendent E. B. DENMAN and Special Agent J. W. COLLINS, who were directed to report in person on official business, and Agents L. [illegible], Jr., and E. CHAPMAN, who were granted leave of absence by the Superintendent in whose charge they are employed.

THE NEGRO TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.

The following dispatches were received at headquarters of the army to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1869.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

I transmit the latest dispatches received from Gen. SIBLEY, commanding in Georgia, in relation to the reported difficulties on the Ogeechee. Gen. SIBLEY has been instructed not to permit the organization of any armed bodies, whether white or black, in contravention of law; to preserve the peace at all hazards, to cooperate with the civil authorities in case he finds the same are acting in good faith, and that their action is necessary for the preservation of the peace, and not as at Camilla, the law made a pretext for committing outrages on negroes. At the same time he is instructed to disarm and disperse all assemblages of the negroes, and require them to submit to the legal action of the civil authorities.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General United States Army.

Telegram received at Washington, Jan. 4, 1869, from Headquarters, District of Georgia, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 3, 1869.

To Major-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Philadelphia:

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and to report the following statement made by Col. WILLIAMS: "The troubles on the Ogeechee are confined to the Middleton and Luckett plantation. MIDDLETON accused the negroes of stealing rice, and got out warrants to arrest them. The Sheriff applied for the military to execute the warrants, but was refused and furnished with a copy of the circular of Sept. 28, 1868, for his information. He went with two deputies to make the arrests, but got frightened at the negroes assembling, and ran off. He called for a posse and went out with 120 men. When they got near the station they saw a boy about 14 years old, and shot him through the leg. They saw some other negroes at the station and ordered them to give up their arms. The negroes ran, and they fired on them, wounding two or three. All this time the Sheriff was in the cars away from his posse. They were then advised to return to the city, which they did. The citizens then called a meeting and organized three battalions, commanded by Generals and Colonels, &c. They have enlisted from 600 to 800 men and are still organizing. I ordered Major PERKINS to go out to see the negroes, and went with him myself. We arrived at night and found the negroes very much frightened, but when we made known our intention not to trouble them, they became pacified and gave us their side of the question. We found the newspaper accounts totally incorrect. There were about fifty men there. Three guns and one bayonet on stick were all the arms I saw. [illegible] and had others we would have seen them. There are no fortifications and no hostile demonstrations further than to watch over their own safety. The negroes against whom warrants were issued were anxious to come in and surrender themselves and wanted to come with us, but were afraid to come alone for fear of being fired on. They deny having resisted the posse, and I think they tell the truth. I remained with them all night and made arrangements for them to come in to-night and surrender themselves to the Sheriff under the military protection. They are to come in to-night, as they are afraid to come in by daylight. To-day the Sheriff reported officially that he could not enforce the laws and called upon the military to do it. I think no more troops will be required here at present. Official report will be sent to the Department Headquarters by mail.

C. C. SIBLEY,
Brevet Brig.-General U. S. A., Commanding, &c.

Telegram received at Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1869, from Savannah, Ga., Jan. 4, 1869:

To Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade:

Fourteen of the men against whom warrants have been issued, and who live on the Ogeechee plantation, have voluntarily surrendered to the military authorities. Four more will be in during the day or night. This is all of the original number of warrants that the Sheriff had to execute. I understand that one hundred and fifty or two hundred additional warrants have been taken out, but as the Sheriff has made no effort to execute them, I do not feel justified, under present instructions, to aid him till he has made an effort to execute them. These warrants are for insurrection and inciting to insurrection. I would advise the use of the military, as I think it would be almost sure to result in a conflict if the Sheriff were to go out with a posse of the people. There is much excitement here, and many of the people would not be adverse to a fight.

C. C. SIBLEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.
Forwarded from Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1869.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the fur interests in Alaska, transmitting the report of Commander J. W. WHITE, of the revenue service, of his cruise during the past Summer in the Alaska waters. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the number of names of Indian Agents, who are absent from their posts. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in response to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the cost of issuing the fractional currency.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition asking Congress to put certain regular soldiers on the same footing with volunteers in relation to bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of WILLIAM T. HASLETT and five hundred other citizens of Missouri, in favor of general suffrage without distinction of race or color. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit copies of all correspondence between him and the First Commissioner of Patents relating to the contracts and supplies of stationery to the Patent Office; also copies of all orders of the Secretary appointing Committees to examine and report upon such contracts, with copies of the Committees' report. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Department of Agriculture so as to provide for the selection of one person from each State, familiar with the agricultural wants and interests of such State, to occupy a semi-official position in the Department. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 15th of December, to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at the same time:

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall have, nor shall be receive a salary or compensation for performing the duties of more than one office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution or laws of the United States at the same time, whether such office or place be civil, military or naval, and any person who shall hold any office or place who shall accept or hold any other office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution or laws of the United States, shall be deemed to have vacated the office or place which he first held, [illegible].

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, asking Congress to pass laws to guard against fraudulent naturalization. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, the Senate took up the bill to extend the patent of JOHN YOUNG for a washing machine.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, OSBORN and DOOLITTLE opposed the bill, and, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the consideration was postponed.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate then took up Mr. SHERMAN's bill to promote commerce between the States, &c.—the Air-Line Railroad bill—which was read at length.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Committee had not thought it necessary to make a written report in favor of this bill, because a member of the House from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE) had already made a report upon the subject, covering fully the legal questions involved. The bill as said proposed the charter of three railroads—one from Washington to New-York, one from Washington to Pittsburgh, and one from Washington to Cincinnati. The questions to be considered in connection with this bill were first, the necessity for such new roads, and second, the authority of the power of Congress over existing railroads and to authorize the construction of new roads. In regard to the first question, it was a remarkable fact that the only access from the north, the east or west to the national Capital is by one railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—a Maryland corporation. No other town in the country of the size, or near the size of Washington, was without competing lines, and was all the more remarkable when it was remembered that Washington was the capital of the nation of thirty-six millions of people and the seat of all the great Departments of the General Government. Congress having exclusive control over the affairs of the District and corresponding duties, one of which might reasonably be claimed to be to provide for citizens of the District equal commercial and traveling facilities with the people of other like places. This duty was not discharged while the people of Washington were left dependent upon a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a great foreign corporation, having interests opposed to theirs, and being entirely beyond their control. It would be natural that discrimination should arise from the fact that this corporation had a monopoly of railroad [illegible] from Washington, even if it were content with a fair profit upon its investment; but such was not the case. A careful examination would show that the Washington branch of the road yielded profit greatly out of proportion to its cost. That branch was only thirty miles long, extending from Washington to the Relay House, and the report for 1868 showed its gross earnings that year to have been $916,397, over $30,000 a mile. During the same year the expense of operating was $390,000, leaving a balance of $530,000 as the profit on thirty miles of railroad. [illegible] the cost of constructing the road, but from the comparatively easy grade and the absence of engineering difficulties he thought it could not have been more than $60,000 per mile, so that the annual profit was about 30 per cent. upon its estimated cost. This profit was divided between the stockholders and the State of Maryland, and, in fact, the whole policy and management of the corporation were, first, to serve its own interests, second, to serve the interests of Baltimore and build it up, and third, to serve the interests of Maryland. He did not blame the corporation for this, but it showed how great and how wrong it was to leave the national capital, and the citizens in all parts of the country who visit it, at the mercy of such a corporation; and all that it was necessary for Congress to do to relieve them of this dependence was to authorize the building of competing roads without cost to the United States. Another reason why such roads should be built was the necessity one from the West was the inconvenience and want of directness of the existing road, compelling the passenger who wished to go West from Washington to travel first thirty miles eastward to Baltimore, or if he prefers another route, to go still further East and compelled to an entirely slow journey when he faces westward. There should be a road from the West direct to Washington, whether the nearest line were to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and the other Western cities. But looking at the matter again as affecting the interests of Washington, and all who had occasion to visit it from the Northeast or West, it would be noted that the cost of travel and transportation upon the Washington branch is much greater than the cost for the same distance on any other road, and much greater, too, than on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The tax paid by that road to Maryland seemed to be laid chiefly upon the Washington branch. The passenger fare on that branch was nearly four cents a mile, while it was clear that two cents a mile would yield a handsome annual profit. The charges for freight carriage were even more exorbitant. In a statement put forth recently by a public meeting of citizens of Washington, there was mentioned the case of a merchant there who had imported some hardware from England, the charges upon which, for the ocean carriage (3,600 miles), were less than the railroad charges from Baltimore to Washington (thirty-nine miles). Also, another case, in which the freight charge from Chicago to Baltimore was less than that from Baltimore to Washington. The same meeting had also asserted that in many cases freight had been taken from Baltimore through Washington to places in Virginia at lower rates than those charged for bringing it from Baltimore to Washington. Even with no regard for the local interests of Washington and the District of Columbia, it was clearly the duty of Congress to authorize the building of new roads [illegible] it was also clear that it would be the interest of the whole country to secure the benefit of competing lines, thus saving them from a state of things which, if it were allowed to continue, its tendency and result must inevitably be the removal of the national capital. Washington was already far from the centre of the population, and removal had been talked of upon that ground; but its fine situation on the Potomac, its association with the name and memory of WASHINGTON, and the fact that costly public buildings had been erected there, were all powerful reasons against such removal, and would probably be conclusive ones, if by the construction of these proposed railroads the city were made more accessible and less expensive to reach or to live in. But beside the danger to the interests of Washington from railroad monopolies there was a worse danger to apprehend—a combination of them—in proof of which he had read by the Secretary the following circular:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1868.

SIR: Two bills, Senate bills Nos. 554 and 651, are now pending before the Senate of the United States, the effect of which, [illegible] respectively, is to authorize them to build railroads, [illegible] all, radiating from Washington, seven in all [illegible]. These bills confer very great powers and impose few restrictions. For example, one of these railroads may cross any railroad or any point on any railroad in Virginia. It is well understood that this is but an entering wedge to a system of railroad legislation by Congress, intended to extend over every part of the country. Believing that such Congressional legislation will be destructive of existing railroad interests, that it will lead to unwarranted speculation, and be highly demoralizing in its influence, we call your special and immediate attention to [illegible] of the corporators named in these bills, some of them officers of existing railroads, have never been consulted. This has given the impression that financial men and companies favor this legislation, who are in fact strongly opposed to it. Under the impression that no such bill can pass, railroad companies generally have not opposed the measure. Prominent Senators, however, say that the danger is great and imminent, and that it calls for immediate and vigorous exertions on the part of existing railroad officers to avert it. Should this matter appear to you in the same light, we suggest that you use your influence with your friends in Congress, especially in the Senate, to defeat all such legislation.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company; GEORGE W. CASS, President Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; J. N. MCCULLOUGH, President Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad; ISAAC HINCKLEY, President Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; CHARLES E. SMITH, President Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; ASHBEL WELCH, General President of the United Companies of New-Jersey; A. L. DENNIS, President New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; WM. H. GATZMER, President Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

Commenting upon this circular, Mr. SHERMAN said the signers of it were among the ablest railroad men in the country, but he warned them that this effort of theirs was ill-advised, and if persisted in would inevitably result in combinations, both in the States and in Congress, which would override all attempts to prevent free competition among railroads. Experience had shown, not only that such competition was beneficial to the public, developing territorial resources and decreasing the cost of living, but also that it was not injurious to the railroads; but even if it were injurious to them, that would be no reason why it should not exist. A man who sets up a cotton mill or a blacksmith shop in a town does so knowing that as soon as there arises a demand for other similar mills and shops, they will be built, and he does not object to it; and the same principle should apply to railroads. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SHERMAN having concluded [illegible] the Senate [illegible] moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday next, which was done.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Mrs. MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala.

Mr. WILLEY advocated it upon the ground taken by Mr. HOWE in the previous debate, that the claim was for property [illegible] by the army of the United States for the benefit of the United States, and not a claim for compensation for property destroyed by the army as an incident of war, and should therefore be allowed under the general principle that the Government has no right to take private property of a loyal citizen for public purposes without paying for it.

Mr. MORTON asked him to state the difference between the liability of the Government for property taken regularly as in this case by the army to build a fortification, and its liability for the property of a Union man destroyed by the army on the march or during a battle.

Mr. WILLEY thought the distinction very plain, the latter being a claim for compensation for property accidentally, or incidentally, destroyed by the United States, and the former being a claim for property deliberately taken and used by the United States Government for its purposes. He argued the distinction should be made between loyal and disloyal citizens residing in the enemy's country during the war, and that when the war had been concluded, and the relations of the loyal citizens to the Government were restored, the Government was [illegible] to pay for all private property [illegible] for public purposes. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in reply, said that the principle advocated by Mr. WILLEY was condemned by every elementary law book and every decision of our Courts before and since the war, and he thought its logical return to the Government for rescuing their country from the rebels, for the loyal people of the South to claim compensation for their property destroyed during the conflict.

Mr. RICE favored the bill, not because of the merits of the case, but because [illegible] he believed that the Government was as much bound to pay a loyal citizen in Alabama or Arkansas for his property taken for public uses, as it was bound to pay a loyal citizen of New-York or Massachusetts. Would it be pretended that the 10,000 loyal men who enlisted in Arkansas were guilty of treason because it chanced they lived [illegible] the Government had not [illegible] it was [illegible] vices. The statement made by the opponents of the bill that this class of claims would amount to five hundred millions, he thought [illegible] he believed [illegible] would not be more than [illegible].

Without acting on the bill, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill to relieve JOHN A. BROOKS, of Alabama, from legal and political disabilities, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF EXPORTS.

Mr. ROBINSON asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report why the offices of Superintendents of Exports and Drawbacks at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which were to have been discontinued after the 30th of September, 1868, have not been discontinued.

Mr. BROOKS said that the reasons would be found satisfactory, and therefore he would not object. The resolution was agreed to.

ANOTHER SHIP-CANAL.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Gen. E. T. CRANE as to a ship-canal through the Sandusky [illegible] Bay to the deep water in Lake Erie.

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

On motion of Mr. PAINE the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the number of enlisted men of the army now on duty in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, who were citizens or residents of the late rebel States during the rebellion, and how many were soldiers in the late rebel army.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. POLAND presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont against any reciprocity treaty with Canada, and the adherence to the public lands.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill to provide for cases of vacancy in the office of Collector of Customs. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Speaker appointed Mr. BOONE, of Arkansas, to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Education and Labor.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy. The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. STEVENS, O'NEILL and KELSEY in favor of it, and by Messrs. PAINE, LOGAN and WASHBURNE, of Illinois, adversely, the latter opposing it because it provided for too many officers, twelve Medical Inspectors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Commodore, a [illegible] Surgeon-General in the [illegible] Captain, with the rank of [illegible] Captain, assimilated to the rank of Colonel, &c. Before any action was taken, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over without sitting hour to-morrow.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1870. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill appropriates $15,375,672, being $3,081,575 less than was appropriated for this year. It comprises $7,000,000 for the pay of the Navy, $400,000 for the pay of the Marine Corps, the numerical strength of which is fixed at 1,500 men to be officered by one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, one Quartermaster, one Assistant Quartermaster, twelve Captains, eighteen First Lieutenants and eighteen Second Lieutenants. The Sergeants, Corporals and Clerks are to be reduced two-fifths. The reductions of the officers and non-commissioned officers are to be determined by lot.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation Bill, Mr. ALLISON in the chair, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, addressed it on Government economy, &c.

SPEECH OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, in proceeding to the consideration of the first in the series of regular appropriation bills to be considered, it may not be deemed inappropriate to submit to the House some observations on the character and extent of the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and other cognate matters. It must be a matter of profound congratulation to all good citizens that the time is now come when the attention of the people can be given in a greater degree to the material and vital interests of the country. A gigantic rebellion suppressed; the curse of human slavery abolished; the rebellious States reconstructed, or in the process of reconstruction, on the basis of equal rights before the law to all; a loyal administration of the country secured for the next four years; the bitterness of party feeling assuaged, the earnest attention of the American people will now be turned to questions of the internal administration of the country. The excitement and passions growing out of the war and out of the contests connected therewith will die away with the lapse of time, and the people will compel Congress to confront other and different questions than those which have for so many years overshadowed and swallowed up everything else. With the unreconstructed States admitted into the Union, with full and equal protection for all men in all the States, and with MANHOOD SUFFRAGE secured by legislation or constitutional amendment, the minds of the people will turn to questions of finance, of taxes, of economy, of decreased expenditures, and honest and enlightened legislation, to questions of tariffs, and to questions of railroad, telegraph, and express monopolies, which are sucking the very life-blood of the people, to the administration of the revenue laws and to the robberies and plunderings of the Treasury by dishonest office-holders. Already the eyes of the people of this country are upon Congress. I may say they are upon the Republican majority in Congress, for that majority is now responsible before the country for the legislation of Congress. It can make and unmake laws in defiance and contempt of Executive vetoes. The Republican party triumphed in the last election because it was pledged to honesty and economy, to the upholding of public faith and public credit, and to the faithful execution of the laws. And those pledges cannot now be ignored without subjecting that party to the censure of the people. The condition of the country, the vast public debt, the weight of taxation, the depreciated and fluctuating currency, the enormous expenditures of public money, the mal-administration of the Government, the extortions of monopolies, press upon our attention with most crushing force. The people elected Gen. GRANT to the Presidency not only on account of the great and inestimable services he has rendered the country in subduing the rebellion; not only on account of his devotion to the great principles of the Republican Party, but because they believe him to be emphatically an honest man and an enlightened statesman, who would faithfully administer the laws without fear, favor or affection. The time has come when we are imperatively called upon to take a new departure. Added to other terrible evils brought upon the country by the war for the suppression of the rebellion, is the demoralization incident to all great wars, and to the expenditure of vast and unheard of amounts of public money, to the giving out of immense contracts by which sudden and vast fortunes were made, the inflation of the currency, which engendered speculation, prodigacy, extravagance and corruption, by the intense desire to get suddenly rich out of the Government and without labor, and the inventions and schemes generally to get money out of the Treasury, for the benefit of individuals without regard to the interests of the Government. While the restless and unpausing energies of a patriotic and incorruptible people were devoted to the salvation of their Government, and were pouring out their blood and treasure in its defence, there was the vast army of the base, the venal and unpatriotic, who rushed in to take advantage of the misfortunes of the country and to plunder its Treasury. The statute-books are loaded with legislation which will impose burdens on future generations. Public land enough to make an empire has been voted to private railroad corporations. Subsidies of untold millions of bonds for the same purposes have become a charge upon the people, while the fetters of vast monopolies have been fastened still closer and closer upon the public. It is time that the representatives of the people should understand that they are the servants of the people and are paid by the people; that their constituents have confided to them the great trust of guarding their rights and protecting their interests; that their position and their power are to be used for the benefit of the people whom they represent, and not for their own benefit and the benefit of the lobbyists, the gamblers, and the speculators, who have come to Washington to make a raid upon the Treasury. The time has also come, in my judgment, when public men are to be held to a more strict accountability, to a more strict discharge of their duty, and when their actions will be scrutinized with a more critical eye. It is a new lesson that the public men of this country must learn. It is a lesson which has been taught in other countries and at times even when there was little to boast of in the way of public virtue. It is recorded in history that during the most terrible days of the French Revolution, for it was on the 18th day of May, 1793, nineteen days before the passage of the celebrated decree of the national convention on the 2d of June, placing in accusation the Girondists, that BUZOT, one of the purest and most eminent of those gifted and brilliant men, propounded these memorable words, which should be engraved in letters of gold over the entrance of every public office and of every hall of legislation:

"No public man can be justified in making use of the information and advantages of his position. It is his duty to consecrate exclusively to the public interest the knowledge which he has acquired [illegible]."

Much is expected of the new Administration, and the public expectation will not be disappointed. But as much as Gen. GRANT can do, and as much as he will do in his own sphere of action, it is idle to suppose that he can do everything that the country requires to be done to secure those reforms in the public service which are so imperatively demanded. As President, Gen. GRANT must have the earnest and cordial support of the other branches of the Government, particularly of the legislative branch. The responsibility of this Congress, so far as the next administration is concerned, is complete. We can water-log the ship of state before the President elect takes command. We can make appropriations and incur liabilities which will go over to the next Administration which cannot be met by the current revenues, and can only be met by imposing additional taxation on the people. We can destroy the confidence of the people in the wisdom, integrity and purity of the Republican Party by yielding to the insatiate demands of the cormorants who have gathered about us and who make requisitions upon us which, if yielded to, will destroy, and ought to destroy, any party. By our recklessness and extravagance we can make appropriations of land and money which will destroy the national credit and make our country an object of scorn to the civilized world. With neither money nor credit, unable to command respect at home or abroad, we will be held in contempt by the weakest and most pusillanimous nations. Never has the country, in time of peace, looked to Congress with more intense interest than at the present time. The demand of the great masses of our constituents, the bone and sinew of the country, the men who have no schemes of plunder, and who desire only an honest administration of the Government, the men who fought the battles of the Republic and poured out their blood in its defence, they require at our hands all our expenditures, and a reduction of taxation. Regardless of the mysteries of finance they see that our credit can be improved, the public faith vindicated, a return to specie payments made certain, a reduction of the interest on the public debt secured by keeping down the expenditures of the Government to the lowest possible point, and by the honest collection of the revenues. It is for Congress to keep down the expenditures, and it is for the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed and that the revenues are collected; but it is for Congress to see also that they do not keep the fetters upon the limbs of the President, so as to render it impossible for him to faithfully execute the laws. It is well to refer to the total expenditures of the Government for the last three years, and it is encouraging to observe that they have been gradually decreased:

In 1865–66 they were	$[illegible]
In 1866–67 they were	[illegible]
In 1867–68 they were	385,000,000
In 1867–68 they were, exclusive of bounties	344,000,000
In 1867–8, or exclusive of bounties ($[illegible])	[illegible]
In 1868–69 they are estimated	[illegible]
In 1868–69, or exclusive of bounties, $[illegible]	[illegible]
For the next fiscal year, 1869–70, these are estimated at	[illegible]

And this latter estimate the Committee believe will be materially reduced. The amount for bounties is not properly chargeable to the expenditures of the Government; and it is a matter of congratulation that there are no bounties estimated for the coming fiscal year 1869–70. The amount voted for deficiencies for the year 1867–68 was $10,300,000, and that amount is included in the total of expenditures for that fiscal year. The amount called for as deficiencies for the present fiscal year, and which is included in the total of expenditures as given above, is $21,000,000. It is worthy of note that on the 2d day of December, 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the appropriations required—

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	$372,000,000
On the 8th of December, 1868, he states that the expenditures for the first quarter of the same fiscal year were	$105,000,000
He estimates for the next three quarters as expenditures of	26[illegible],000,000
Total, including interest and deficiencies	366,000,000
Expenditures less than estimated by the Secretary of	[illegible]

And I now proceed to the consideration of the interesting question of what this Congress will be called upon to appropriate for deficiencies for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and to carry on the Government for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. First, as to the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury of additional appropriations required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and previous years. It is for Congress to inquire rigidly into the necessity and propriety of voting these deficiencies, which the Secretary estimates at the enormous sum of $21,000,000. Of this amount $14,000,000 is for the army, necessitated, in a great measure, by a consuming Indian war, which is entailing extraordinary expenses on the Government. The next current amount is the estimated deficiency for the Post Office Department of over four and a half million dollars, incurred by extravagant contracts for unjustifiably extended mail service. Then there is the scandalous estimate of nearly $865,000 for deficiencies for public buildings where we were promised that the large amounts we appropriated last year should finish the buildings. Add this amount of $865,000 demanded as a deficiency for the fiscal year to the amount demanded for the same purpose for the next fiscal year of $2,484,000, makes $3,009,000 which we were asked to vote for public buildings at this session of Congress. And in the present state of the Treasury, or, indeed, in any state of the Treasury, I feel bound to denounce it as one of the most extravagant, unjustifiable and profligate expenditures of the public money ever asked of Congress. There are other deficiencies which have been made, and which we are called upon to make up, that are without justification, if it be considered that Congress has any power over the public Treasury. In view of the state of our finances, and deeming it indispensably necessary to reduce our expenditures for the present year in every way possible, and in full light of all the facts, Congress appropriated a given amount—which was $450,000—for the coast survey for this year. In contempt of the action of Congress, a deficiency in that appropriation of $160,000 is now demanded, not one dollar of which, I trust, will be voted. The Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, a private institution in this District, which has obtained nearly half a million dollars out of the Government, was given $12,500 for this fiscal year for instruction, &c., which was deemed ample, and even generous; but, with a familiarity of the whole action of Congress on this subject, the President of this private corporation, with unparalleled effrontery, arraigns Congress for its action, and demands of us $17,500 more, as a deficiency for this year! There are other deficiencies estimated, which will be scrutinized by the Appropriation Committee before it reports any bill. But one thing is clear, if Congress cannot control the expenditures of the Government, and if it cannot curb the executive officers of the Government in spending the public money, and if such officers are to be left practically to determine the appropriations, then, I say, let Congress abdicate, and let the people be saved the expense of keeping up this expensive and somewhat ornamental institution.

Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1870.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the following appropriations as necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

For civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, internal revenue, courts, loans, public domain, deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department, and all other expenditures except for pension, Indian, and the War and Navy Departments	$[illegible]
For pensions	[illegible]
For Indian Department	[illegible]
For Army proper	[illegible]
For Military Academy	[illegible]
For armory and fortifications	[illegible]
For harbor and river improvements, public buildings, &c.	[illegible]
For naval establishment	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

To the estimates are added statements showing, first, the appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows:

For miscellaneous objects, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$[illegible]
For compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services	[illegible]
For civilization of Indians	[illegible]
For arming and equipping the militia	[illegible]
For interest on the public debt	[illegible]

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1869, are as follows:

For the civil service, &c.	$[illegible]
For pensions and Indians	[illegible]
For War Department	20,905,231 [illegible]
For Navy Department	12,981,043 [illegible]
Total	[illegible]
It is estimated that of this sum there will not be required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Total estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870	$303,000,000 [illegible]

It will be thus seen that $303,000,000 is the amount asked for, and it is for Congress to determine how much of that sum it is absolutely necessary to appropriate to carry on the Government. How much will it be? I will let the permanent appropriations stand as in the Secretary's estimate, though I believe the amount of interest on the public debt is overestimated $2,000,000. That amounts to $138,000,000, which we must regard as fixed and definite. Then there is the other amount of $162,014,011 74, made up of the items as set out in the estimates. The question recurs how much can this amount be reduced without detriment to the public service? It is now impossible for me to state how much the first item for $45,000,000 can be reduced, as the Appropriation Committee has not yet proceeded far enough in the consideration of the various amounts to make up the sum. But we shall report a deduction of more than $100,000 from what was asked for the expenses of foreign intercourse, and nearly $1,000,000 from what is asked to go into the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill. Pensions, Indian Department and army proper must remain about the same as stated in the estimates. Military Academy we reduce nearly $50,000 on the estimates. For armory and fortifications $4,684,000 are asked, and I believe we can get along with $1,500,000. For harbor and revenue improvements and public buildings $6,486,018. In my judgment $4,000,000 will be as much as Congress would wish to appropriate under both of those heads. For the naval establishment $20,993,414 59 are estimated. But in the Navy bill already prepared this is reduced to about $15,000,000, which, it is believed, will answer every purpose. Here are some $15,000,000 which it is thought can be cut off from the estimates of the total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, of $303,000,000, as submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. That will leave for the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $288,000,000. Add to that $2,000,000 more for various other expenditures, and we have a total of $290,000,000. It is my belief that the expenditures can be kept down to that point, and that the Government can be administered for that sum, and if that can be done, as it ought to be done, a good showing can be made. I have made no estimate in relation to the revenue for the next fiscal year, but for the present fiscal year it appears from the Secretary's report that the actual revenues received for the first quarter amount to $95,000,000, and that the Secretary estimates the next three quarters at $246,000,000, making the total estimate of the Secretary $341,000,000. But Mr. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, who has given this matter great attention, estimates that it will reach $350,000,000, being $15,000,000 more than the estimate of the Secretary. Assuming, therefore, that we shall not collect more revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, than the Secretary estimates we shall collect for the present fiscal year, and assuming that our expenditures will not exceed $290,000,000, there will be a surplus of $51,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1870. But with an honest collection of the revenue, and without any increase of taxes, I think we can collect $400,000,000 of revenue. If this can be done, and our expenditures can be kept even within $325,000,000 we will show a surplus at the end of the fiscal year 1870 of $75,000,000. With an exhibit of this character, which is an exhibit that can be made if Congress and the Executive shall act in harmony to that great end, the credit of the Government will be established on an enduring basis, our bonds will go to par in Europe, greenbacks will approximate gold in value; taxes may then be reduced, and the country will enter on a career of prosperity, glory and power without parallel in the history of nations.

When Mr. WASHBURNE had concluded Mr. WOOD said that the House always listened to the gentleman from Illinois with pleasure, but his remarks had now an additional importance, in view of the supposed connection between that gentleman and the incoming Administration. His speech might be deemed as an introductory message, laying the foundations for the policy of the next Administration. He was certain that he spoke the sentiments of the minority of the House when he said that so far as Gen. GRANT would faithfully initiate or carry out any reform the minority would give it its feeble support. The country wanted reform, not reform in speeches, not promises, not merely the curtailment of expenses, but measures that would produce harmony and the general pacification of the country. The gentleman (Mr. WASHBURNE) had said in his carefully prepared speech that Congress had the power to reform, and yet that gentleman and his political friends had had full possession of the legislative department of the Government for the last eight years, and what reform had they accomplished or attempted? The minority had been powerless. So far as the minority was concerned, it would sustain Gen. GRANT in bringing back real peace to the country, in bringing back gold and silver as the currency standard, and in initiating general reform in every department of the Government.

The Pension bill, which appropriates $19,350,000, was ordered to be reported to the House, and was subsequently reported and passed.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. BROOKS moved as an amendment to insert an appropriation for the mission to Rome. He expressed the hope that, the Presidential election being over, and religious and political passions being at an end, Congress would vote the usual appropriation for a mission to Rome. That city was the headquarters of art, and the headquarters of one of the great branches of the Christian Church, and was visited yearly by thousands and tens of thousands of American citizens.

Mr. COVODE opposed the amendment, and said he desired to call the attention of the House to some of the dangers connected with the Church of Rome. That Church had been used in his own district as an element of power by the Democratic Party, in disregard of the election laws. The Catholic school in his district was the place where fraudulent voters from other States had been congregated, and it was the people of that Church who used fraudulent naturalization papers. Those papers signed by JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had been sent to his district in blank, with the name of persons who had not been in the country five years. There was not a Protestant involved in it; they were all Catholics from beginning to end.

Mr. WOODWARD said that if his colleague chose to charge the Church of Rome with such practices, it was due to a large body of respectable citizens, and to this House, that he should produce the proof. The only individual whom his colleague had specified by name was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. COVODE—I said that fraudulent naturalization papers were used exclusively by the members of the Church of Rome.

Mr. WOODWARD—I simply say that the individual to whom my colleague alluded as having issued fraudulent naturalization papers is a member, and I believe a Deacon in good standing, in the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of the highest honor and intelligence, and any such assertion against him would be treated as idle, if not slanderous, in Pennsylvania. The defeat of his colleague last Fall was not the consequence of any such rascality, but was to be accounted for on other principles than the degradation of the Church of Rome, or of the Presbyterian Clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. COVODE said he had alluded to the persons who had used those fraudulent certificates.

Mr. WOODWARD—What had the Church of Rome to do with it?

Mr. COVODE—It was the members of the Church of Rome who voted on those fraudulent papers. Not a Protestant was engaged in it.

Mr. WOODWARD—You began by charging that the Church of Rome did this fraud.

Mr. COVODE—I say it was the members of that Church who used the papers. They came crowding from the gentleman's district, and were sent on by those "green Irish." [Laughter.]

Mr. JUDD said he would vote against the amendment, but not on the issue raised by his friend from Pennsylvania. With him it was not a question of religion or religious tolerance, but a question of usefulness. He thought there was no public necessity for a Minister resident at Rome. He did not know of any commercial or business or treaty-like arrangements that called for such a mission. It was a mere ornamental position of useless expenditure. If useless expenditures were to be cut off they might as well begin with the diplomatic service. He would not vote for the amendment on the ground that it was useless for the public interest to continue the mission at Rome.

The question was taken on Mr. BROOKS' amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. WOOD moved to strike out the appropriation for a mission to Turkey. If the majority of the House desired to the oldest Christian Government in the world a representative from the United States, he could not see why they should continue to send a diplomatic representative to an infidel Government like that of Turkey. He wished the country to understand that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. COVODE,] in the assault which he had made upon the Church of Rome, but represented his party. He admired the boldness and frankness with which that gentleman represented the majority on that question. He had put the boot on the right leg in saying that a Minister should not be sent to Rome, because the Church of Rome was responsible for voting the Democratic ticket.

Mr. JUDD desired to say that in his action on that question he was governed neither by Christian nor infidelism. He did not think that element should be introduced into the question. There was a great distinction between the commercial interests of the country, as represented at Rome and in the Turkish Ports. Besides, the Pope had never reciprocated the civility of the United States Government by sending a Minister to this country. It had always been a one-sided affair. In addition to that, ever since Italy had become substantially consolidated under VICTOR EMMANUEL, the mission to Rome had been a sinecure, and to a certain extent a thorn in the side of the Italian nation. The majority of the members had voted against the mission to Rome, not on the ground assigned by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. WOOD,) but because they regarded it as utterly useless.

The amendment offered by Mr. WOOD was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment providing for but one Minister to the Governments of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica, and for but one Minister to the Governments of New-Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. BUTLER, GRISWOLD, MAYNARD, KELSEY, BROOKS and JUDD, the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KELSEY a salary of $1,500 was appropriated for the Consulate at Valencia, Spain.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the appropriation for carrying out the treaty with Great Britain of the 9th of August, 1842, for suppressing the slave trade. The United States had no longer any responsibility for the existence of slavery.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the appropriation was made necessary by treaty stipulation.

The motion was rejected.

The third, fourth and fifth sections of the bill were stricken out on points of order, as containing new legislation.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and its further consideration was postponed till Monday next.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. KELSEY asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of taking steps to secure the abrogation or modification of the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. ARNELL objected.

On motion of Mr. MOORHEAD, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement as to the sales of gold by the Government since the 1st of January, 1868.

The House then, at 4:30, adjourned.

CHINA.

A British Fleet Demands and Receives Indemnity for the Yang-Chow Outrages.

The following important Chinese news was received in this City yesterday:—

NANKIN, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1868.

The *Rodney*, *Rinaldo*, *Slaney* and *Icarus*, reached Nankin on Sunday afternoon, and on Monday morning Mr. MEDHURST, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, with a squad of marines, called on TSENG-KWO-FAN and demanded full reparation for the insults offered to the missionaries at Yang-chow. TSENG proposing to delay the discussion of the question, he was informed that if he did not comply by five o'clock P. M. that day, the Chinese gunboat *Tienki*, then anchored off Nankin, would be seized. Alarmed at this he complied with all the demands. ALL, the new Viceroy, visited the *Rodney* Thursday in state, and was received with a viceroyal salute of seventeen guns. The fleet will return to Chinkiang to-day, Nov. 13. Three hundred men will be sent at once to Yang-chow, and the Maandi degraded and punished. The Chinese gunboat goes down to Chinkiang with an English officer on board, and will be handed over to the Chinese officials when the demands are complied with. The fleet will then return to Shanghai, and the *Rinaldo*, with Lord SCOTT, will go to Foochow to adjust the missionary question there. Capt. DURRAT, of the *Dove*, has been busy surveying the Grand Canal, preparatory to the return of the fleet. The *Plymouth Rock*, Capt. JOSEPH HARMON, will take this important news to Shanghai.

HANKOW.

The first Protestant Church in Central China was dedicated to the service of God by Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria on Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

KIUKIANG.

The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. DREW, gives the Kiukiang report of export duties for the third quarter, 1868, at 186,000 taels, against 248,282 taels for 1867, and 145,954 taels for 1866.

CHINKIANG.

Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Dove* is watching the Grand Canal, while the fleet are off Nankin. Instructions from headquarters point toward an early settlement of all our troubles.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Rising Star—$589,675 in Specie.

The steamship *Rising Star*, which left Aspinwall Dec. 29, reached this port yesterday. She brings the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$103,000 00	Kunhardt & Co.	$6,000 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	161,000 00	F. Probst & Co.	328 00
Lees & Waller	260,032 80	Wells, Fargo & Co.	4,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	53,280 14	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	900 00
		Total	[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN COLOMBIA.

The Panama Railroad Question—The Ice Project—The Honduras Railway Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1868.

We have news from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, to the 2d inst. The Republic is represented to be in peace by the Liberal authorities, while the "oats," or Conservatives, affirm that we are on the eve of a general revolution, which will crush the present Government to atoms. The Cundinamarca Governor and his associates, seized in October, are still held in prison by the President at Bogota, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that they had done no wrong. It is said by the Liberals that the Legislature of Cundinamarca will decide the question against their own State ruler, and that Congress in February will sustain the action of the President of the Republic in throwing him into prison. However this may all be, I do not think we have any great security for peace. What with the active opposition of the Conservatives and the disposition of the Liberals to split on the present President, GUTIERREZ, and Gen. MOSQUERA, who is now plotting for the sceptre, I think we are bound to have a revolution.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The States are taking up the matter of the late contract of the nation with the Panama Railroad Company. The State of Santander leads the way with the following resolutions:

The Legislative Assembly of the State, in use of the power ceded to it in article 25 of the National Constitution, gives its vote of nullity:

ARTICLE 1. To the contract reformatory of that of 15th of April, 1850, relative to the construction of a railroad from one ocean to another, over the Isthmus of Panama, celebrated 5th July, 1867, between the Secretary of State of the United States of Colombia and GEORGE M. TOTTEN, Engineer-in-Chief and general agent of the Panama Railroad.

ART. 2. To the approval given to said contract by the National Executive power.

ART. 3. To the decree of Congress issued 15th August, 1867, approving the said contract.

ART. 4. To the decree of the Executive of 16th August, 1867, promulgating as a law of the Republic the legislative decree approving the contract celebrated 5th July, 1867, reformatory of that of 15th April, 1850, relative to the construction of a railroad from one ocean to another over the Isthmus of Panama.

The Legislature calls upon the Assemblies of the States of Antioquia, Cauca, Cundinamarca and Magdalena to issue a resolution in the same spirit. This vote is to be communicated to the National Congress, to the Supreme Federal Court, to the National Executive Power and to the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

The semi-official paper of the Government of Bogota, *El Nuevo Mundo*, says: "The Government still continues its preparations for war, although we are disposed to believe that peace will not be seriously disturbed until Congress meets." Referring to the action of the President of the nation in arresting the President of the State of Cundinamarca on the 10th of October, the same paper says: "If the Camara accuses the President and the Senate approves the accusation, this is no proof that the President was wrong, but that the conservative element is stronger in Congress, and that the Liberals are beaten with Gen. GUTIERREZ. * * * We understand, then, that if the accusation is admitted war is inevitable." "If the Camara does not accuse, or if the Senate does not admit the accusation, the Republic will be dissolved, Antioquia separating from it, or there will be proof that the Conservative Party does not exist, which is inadmissible, in view of the protest which the Governments of that State and Tolima have addressed to the Government of the Union." "Be things as they may, the President of the Union has promised that he will not let the Liberal Party lose, and we are fully confident in his word."

The State Legislatures are now nominating candidates for the national Presidency, and SALGAR, late Minister to Washington, appears to be the favorite. The States of Cundinamarca, Boyaca and Panama have already nominated him, and it is quite certain he will get Santander and Cauca, unless MOSQUERA kicks up a muss in the latter State. Panama at first gave its vote for Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, but, finding the current to be in favor of SALGAR, reconsidered the matter.

CORREOSO AND PANAMA.

Panama is quiet. CORREOSO has finally reached the goal (not the jail) of his ambition. The Legislative Assembly, without any consultation with the people, have declared him Governor, or President, of Panama for four years, which is equivalent to making him Dictator. Well, we hope he will be a good one, so long as he lasts.

THE ICE PROJECT.

The Legislature has passed the ice project I mentioned in my last. By this law the "State reserves to itself, at a rentable tax, the right to sell ice in its territory," and will transfer this right to any one for five years who will pay the highest price for the right and observe the following conditions: First—Sell it at not more than fifteen cents the kilogramme. Second—Keep his ice-house open from 1 A. M. to 6 P. M. Third—Pay a fine of $100 a day for every day he is out of ice, unless let off by the Government. Fourth—A discount of fifty per cent. must be made on hospitals. Fifth—In case the Executive does not choose to farm out the privilege, the sale shall be declared free. Sixth—If made free, each one going into the trade must pay $100 a month tax. Now, as the Isthmus ports are made free to foreign trade by laws, treaties and contracts of the Republic, and as ice is not a native product here, it is quite certain that no discriminating tax can be put upon its sale, and so the Legislature has provided, in the fifth article quoted, for backing down handsomely. Still, I presume, the present importers (the Boston Ice Company) will be harassed considerably before its right to be let alone will be recognized, and, besides, will have to fee handsomely the sharp lawyer for the Legislature who got up the law.

THE COMMERCIAL TAX.

The Constituent Assembly has also passed a law nearly doubling the commercial tax, which tax falls mostly on foreign merchants. You will recollect that, in the midst of the "war" between the several factions in this State, CORREOSO, by decree, doubled this tax to pay the expenses of the blood-letting; that the Consuls objected against it as inconsistent with the rights of their countrymen guaranteed by treaties, and that Mr. SEWARD wrote a very strong letter on the subject, which letter caused the authorities here to suspend their action in the collection of the tax. Now they think to circumvent the foreigners by the pretence that the extra tax is for the general (peace) expenses of the Government. But the fact is, that the war expenses remain unpaid, and of course the extra tax is to meet the bills. The merchants are now applying to the Consuls for protection against these exactions.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD ACROSS HONDURAS.

I noticed a short time since, in the TIMES, a letter from E. G. SQUIER, in which he took exceptions at your correspondent for questioning the sincerity of the party who advertise that they are making a railroad across Honduras. Mr. SQUIER, following his natural bent to economize the truth, asserts that fifty miles of this road are already under construction. Those who have any idea of investing in this bonds affair had better, before doing so, read the Panama *Star and Herald*, which speaks of the matter as follows:

"Month after month we try in vain to get some reliable information concerning this great undertaking, but so far we can learn nothing satisfactory as to its progress. Every steamer that comes from Central America we overhaul our exchanges and inquire of passengers as to what is actually being done, but neither the periodicals nor the people appear to know anything about it. A month since we came across a gentleman from the seat of operations, who told us that the railroad corps, consisting of two engineers and four men, had started off on a mining expedition, but that nothing whatever had been done toward even making a survey of the road. We are sorry to say we believe this to be the case, and we suspect the whole affair is bogus, from the fact that, though so close to the locality, the only items that reach us in regard to it are puffs through American or English papers."

PERSONAL.

CHARLES WESTMORELAND, who came passenger from California for Washington in the last steamer, to take to Washington the electoral vote of his State, was attacked with small-pox before arriving at Panama, and died on the 23d inst. LOUIS [illegible], of Hanover, Prussia, who was nominally the head of the house of PEREZ, PLANAS & OBARRIO, in this city, died on the 27th of yellow fever. RAMON SANCHEZ, son of Don RAMON SANCHEZ, of Carthagena, died here on the 23d. He was a clerk in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company. Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH, Consul at Panama, has been quite sick the past ten days, but I am glad to say is recovering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. JOHN SMITH, *alias* Henry V. Clinton, *alias* Francis, the forger, is still held in prison here. In the meantime new charges against him arrive by each steamer. The last was a forgery in California for $2,250 on the Park National Bank of New-York. I have not learned that the Legislature has consented to give him up to the Consul, to be sent to the United States.

The Australian and Panama steamer [illegible], with other property, was attached by Panama creditors a few days since for $60,000 of protested bills, but the vessel was allowed to proceed on her voyage, on the guarantee of the agent of the Royal Mail Company at Aspinwall that the bills should be met in six months, with interest and damages.

The Royal Mail Company came near losing one of its large sidewheel steamers, the *Atrato*, at Aspinwall two nights ago. A hawser at the wharf parted while the wind was blowing very fresh, letting the vessel strike heavily against the wharf. She was, with considerable difficulty, secured from going ashore. By the way, it is understood that this Company will no longer run its large steamers through from Southampton to Aspinwall, but will go only to Kingston and transfer to vessels of a smaller class. The reason for this is the large difference in expenses at Aspinwall over Kingston in labor, coal, &c.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama, and the gunboat *Kingston* at Aspinwall.

Political Affairs in Chili and Peru—Serious Opposition to the President of Chili—Continued Attacks on the Chilian Frontier by the Indians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1868.

The regular British steamer from the south coast arrived at Panama on the night of the 20th, but too late to gather the news for the last steamer from Aspinwall for New-York. The dates are from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 3d, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th instant.

CHILI.

The enemies of the present administration are indefatigable in their opposition, and it is generally believed that they will force the President to dismiss his Cabinet.

The Indians of Arauco continue to attack the Chilian frontier defences, forcing the Government to keep up an expensive force, and harassing the settlers.

The French Baron DE LA RIVIERE, who made a one-sided contract with the Minister of Finance at Santiago for the Mejillones guano, has finally been thrown, and HENRY MEIGGS has been put in possession of the property. It is a pity MEIGGS, who has made so much money in Chili, and is now making so much in Peru, would not take a few lessons in honesty, and practice on the old adage of settling a few of the old scores against him in California and New-York.

The Minister of the Interior wishes to reform the law of 1853 in relation to the diplomatic service, and invites the diplomats of Chili to furnish every particular relative to the diplomatic service of the country to which they are appointed, including the ceremonials had at their reception, &c., so that the Committee of Congress may have the benefit of their experience in framing a new law.

A new decree makes it incumbent upon contractors for furnishing foreign ships of war with provisions, &c., to furnish a list of the goods required and contracted for before their delivery.

PERU.

The question of the finances continues to trouble the Government. It is estimated that the Government must expend $67,283 in the next two years, and that it will receive from all sources—of course including the guano—only $48,530; so the price of guano must be raised if the Government would live.

At Pisagua and other portions of the south of Peru the yellow fever does not decrease.

Great opposition is still maintained against the present President, Col. BALTA, by chronic revolutionists as well as in Congress, and as soon as Arequipa and the balance of the South recover a little from the effects of the earthquake, there will be so large an increase of the disaffection that BALTA, "or any other man," will have to walk the plank.

The managers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, from Valparaiso to Panama, are getting nervous about the determination of the French (St. Nazaire) Company to put on a line from Panama to Valparaiso, to connect with its line to Aspinwall, and talk of reducing freight and passenger rates thirty per cent.

RESUMPTION.

Senator Morton's Second Letter in Reply to Mr. Greeley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1869.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have always been averse to newspaper controversies, and this is the first one into which I have been beguiled. Your second letter, like the first, proceeds upon the assumption that by a mere declaration of resumption the currency would be brought to par, and that such declaration should be made without delay. This assumption is unsupported by a single fact or argument. It is contradicted by all financial experience, whether in connection with Governments or banks.

You offer to prove that resumption should take place at once, by saying that the way for a drunkard to reform is to reform at once, and for a sinner to repent is to repent at once, and not at the end of two years and a half. Pardon me for saying I cannot see the analogy. There would be quite as much wisdom in saying that the child should be born a man to save time, because the way to reform a drunkard is to reform at once.

As a military commander, you would attack every fortress by storm, without awaiting the slow process of investing and battering down its walls, because the way for a sinner to repent is to repent at once. Such is your logic.

When you gravely tell the country that resumption at a period in the future, giving time to the Government and the people to prepare for it, would cause more distress than immediate resumption, the proposition seems to require no answer. It would be quite as logical to say that it would be safer to jump down Niagara, like Sam Patch, than to go down by the inclined plane.

You say that questions of finance receive practical solutions in New-York which are not familiar in Indiana. This is most likely true, and yet there are some things very well understood even in Indiana, and among them that a knowledge of stock and gold gambling is not necessary to a correct understanding of the laws of finance, and that the less we have of the peculiarities of New-York finance in the administration of the Government the better for the country.

Your letters contain a strange admixture of resumption by manifesto and resumption by contraction. You say that the policy of contracting the currency at the rate of four millions a month would surely have brought specie payments if it had been continued. Yes, if all the currency had been taken up and nothing but gold and silver left. You forget that while that contraction was going on the currency grew worse, and seem not to comprehend the idea, which you evidently regard as a comedy notion, that the way for the Government to bring its currency up to par is to prepare to pay it according to promise. You believe resumption can be brought about by contraction, only manifesto without contraction. You treat depreciated currency as a vice to be got rid of by a good resolution instead of a disease to be cured by time and the application of judicious remedies. You believe in resumption by faith and not by works. An old preacher once, illustrating the doctrine of salvation by faith, said: "If the Lord bids you jump through a stone wall, you must jump. Jumping is your business, and going through the wall is the Lord's." [illegible] an attempt at immediate resumption would result in a disastrous failure, which would leave the country in a much worse condition than it is now. If it were successful, it would produce great distress and lasting injury to business. If the Government had in the Treasury gold dollar for dollar with the greenback currency, it should not resume it at once, but to do it would be a crime against the country.

In your first letter, which is not too old yet to quote, you finally made resumption impossible, by making it dependent upon a bond drawing four or five per cent. interest, which would sell for a premium in gold, which the holders of greenbacks would prefer to coin, and into which the currency would be funded. Such a bond being impossible in the nature of things in advance of resumption, it would seem unnecessary further to discuss your plan. You made resumption to result from contraction, and contraction to depend upon a method incapable of execution. Until your plan shall be made consistent with itself, and its execution shown to be possible, it is hardly worth while to consider what would be its effect upon the country, and I have discussed it only as one of the many obscurities cast into the public mind calculated to prevent its clear perception of the situation and of the true measures for relief.

I believe that resumption is demanded by the best interests of the nation; that it can be accomplished without serious injury to any class or to business; that it must proceed by a distinct recognition of the principle that the currency is to be paid according to promise; that a time for payment must be fixed far enough off to enable the Government to provide for it, the people to prepare for it, and at or before which the notes will reach par by gradual appreciation.

Not doubting that in all your suggestions you are inspired by the same patriotic motives which I claim for myself, I am, very respectfully, yours,

O. P. MORTON.

FREQUENT FIRES.

The Work of the Fire Marshal and the Fire Department—Incendiarism, &c.

An impression has been gaining ground recently that incendiary fires were on the increase in this City, and some have gone so far as to assign a cause for the supposed fact, viz., a want of harmony between the Fire Marshal and the Courts. Our reporter has investigated the subject as carefully as possible, and the facts which are now stated are obtained directly from the Fire Marshal, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and from several insurance companies.

Advance sheets of the Chief Engineer's annual report for 1868 inform us that, in the last year, there have been 740 fires, with an alleged loss of $4,342,871. This is 133 less fires than occurred in 1867; the loss is less by $1,388,626. The Chief Engineer is not concerned, however, in ascertaining the causes of fires. He gives us the whole number from whatever cause they may result.

Insurance companies estimate the relative number of incendiary fires very high. Some say design is at the bottom of two-thirds of all the fires that occur. Others call this too high a rate, but say that design and carelessness cause three-quarters of the fires. They say that in France there are not one-twentieth as many fires as in this country, and they attribute this disproportion, in a great measure, to the French law, which voids an insurance policy when the fire can be shown to have resulted from design or carelessness on the part of the owner. It is undoubtedly true that the incendiaries are, in a vast majority of cases, the owners of the property destroyed. Some men regard it as a most business-like transaction to insure an unsalable lot of goods and set it on fire. All the insurance companies, however, whom we have consulted, express the opinion that there has been no recent increase in the cases of incendiarism.

Fire Marshal BRACKETT has been in office only about eight months. The records were kept in that office previous to his administration, so that a comparison of present statistics with those of past years is impossible. We give a summary of several of his monthly reports. In September there were fifty-two fires, four of which are known to be the work of design. In October there were seventy-four fires, three known to be incendiary. Four persons were arrested, of whom one has been discharged and the other three are now in custody. In November there were eighty-three fires, fifteen being incendiary. Eleven of these were stables fired by a gang of boys who had been accustomed to sleep in them and were turned out. The Fire Marshal expects by February to have eight men convicted of arson; and that is as many as were convicted in the five years preceding his administration. He investigates every fire, no matter how slight the loss may have been, and no matter how unsuspicious its origin appears at first sight. He is determined to do all he can to make incendiarism unsafe, and the increased number of convictions for this offence cannot but diminish the frequency of its commission.

As to the want of harmony between the Marshal and the Courts, there was, long ago, a little disagreement between Marshal BRACKETT and Justice DOWLING, on account of an order that incendiaries should first be examined by the former. But this is happily adjusted, and the Courts and Marshal are on the best terms. The Marshal regards his duty, in cases of fire, as analogous to that of a Coroner in cases of sudden death. His examination naturally precedes that of the Police Court.

We add certain facts from the report of the Chief Engineer, which will interest our readers.

The Fire Department consists of one Chief Engineer, one assistant Engineer, ten District Engineers, and 550 other officers and men, distributed into forty-two companies. There are thirty-seven steam fire-engines in the city, several new ones having been purchased during the past year for the region south of Fifty-ninth-street. A new style of two-wheel hose-tender has been adopted. These tenders carry eight men, and the advantage gained by their use is that the men arrive fresh at the fire instead of being wearied by a run. There are also Hook and Ladder companies, and attached to each of these is what is called a two-wheeled "Hussar," carrying eight lengths of hose, designed to be attached to hydrants to keep fires in check until the arrival of engines. The Engineer suggests that citizens should take notice of this fact, because they can avail themselves of it, in case of fire, by running for a jumper and thus saving time. He gives also the following list of places where jumpers and hose are to be obtained:

Hartough's Mills, foot of Twenty-seventh-street, near North River.
Hook's Mills, foot of Bank-street, near North River.
Fourth-avenue Railroad Company's stables, corner Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.
Colored Home, foot of Sixty-fourth-street, near East River.
Insurance Patrol office, Dutch-street, near Fulton-street.
Insurance Patrol office, No. 173 Elm-street.
Repair Yard, No. 21 Elizabeth-street.
Fire Department stables, No. 130 Chrystie-street.

THE SHANDLEY HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Flynn—Evidence of the Eye-witnesses—The Prisoner Committed.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of JAMES SHANDLEY, aged 18, who died at Bellevue Hospital, on Sunday morning, from the effects of a stab wound inflicted by WM. McCUTCHEON, aged 19, one of his associates, while they were in a distillery, No. 541 First-avenue, on the 31st ult. The following is an abstract of the evidence:

John McLoughlin, of No. [illegible] First-avenue, testified: On the evening of the 31st of December, 1868, I accompanied James Shandley, the deceased, to the distillery of Schwartz & Herman, No. 541 First-avenue; the prisoner McCutcheon was sitting down near the fire; he got up when we entered and asked deceased if he was going to do anything to him; deceased said, "Yes, do you want to see me?" the prisoner said, "Yes;" he then, without saying anything more, stabbed Shandley; I then went out and picked up two stones with the intention of striking the prisoner; I threw the stones away without having struck the prisoner; Duggan, the barkeeper, then put the prisoner out of the place; I afterward wrenched the knife out of his hand; I assisted Shandley into a neighboring drug store and caused the arrest of the prisoner by Officer Scanlon, of the Twenty-first Precinct; the deceased was then taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick J. Duggan, the barkeeper at the place where the stabbing occurred, testified that the prisoner was in the place and had been drinking considerably, when the deceased and two friends entered and asked for drinks; prisoner asked them if they were going to treat; after some words between them, McCutcheon stabbed Shandley in the abdomen; McCutcheon was drunk at the time.

Thomas Simpson, of No. 318 East Thirty-fifth-street, testified that as he passed the distillery on the night in question, he stopped to see the fire, and saw the deceased and prisoner there; he saw the prisoner draw a knife and stab Shandley, after which the barkeeper put the prisoner out and beat him with a club.

George Sheridan testified that he and several others, including the deceased and prisoner, went into the distillery for a drink; as the deceased asked the prisoner to treat, McCutcheon, by way of reply, drew a knife and stabbed him.

Officer Hugh Scanlon, of the Twenty-first Precinct, had found the deceased in the drug store, and was informed by Shandley that McCutcheon had stabbed him; when he arrested the prisoner the latter was much excited, though not intoxicated; when asked why he had stabbed Shandley, McCutcheon replied, "Because they are all down on me;" the officer showed him the knife, and the prisoner admitted that it was his.

T. R. R. Cross, M. D., House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, had made a post-mortem examination, and found a penetrating wound of the right inguinal region, the intestines having been cut; in his opinion death had resulted from peritonitis following the injury.

The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and he was fully committed for trial. He is 19 years of age, and also a native of Ireland.

New-York Historical Society—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening at the hall of the Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue. Owing to the absence of the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. [illegible], was elected to fill the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last regular meeting, and also of the proceedings of the recent annual dinner, which were adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Treasurer, presented his annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

RECEIPTS FOR 1868.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1868	$177 [illegible]
Receipts for annual dues	11,[illegible] 00
Receipts for life members	700 00
Rent of hall	1,[illegible] 00
Interest from Grosvenor fund	700 00
Interest from Thomas fund	24 [illegible]
Sons of Rhode Island	33 [illegible]
Total	$14,[illegible]
Payments for 1868	11,770 [illegible]
Balance in hand in Manhattan Bank	$2,[illegible]

Stocks on hand belonging to the following accounts:

Grosvenor fund	$10,000 00
Josiah Thomas fund	500 00
Sons of Rhode Island	500 00
Publication fund	[illegible]
Balance in Bank of America	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]

This report was accepted, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, submitted a lengthy annual report on the condition and progress of the library and collections.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was presented, from which it appeared that the condition of the Society is in every respect satisfactory and encouraging. It referred to the commencement of the series of publications to be issued under the establishment of the publication fund, of which the first volume has just come from the press, edited by a Committee consisting of GEORGE BANCROFT, JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD and GEORGE HENRY MOORE. The report also referred to the proposed establishment of the Society's museum of history, antiquities and art in the Central Park, and paid a glowing tribute to the coming man, who is to bestow his wealth upon history and art in that establishment. The report closed with reference to the obituary record of the year.

The following gentlemen were unanimously re-[illegible] officers for the ensuing year: President, [illegible]; [illegible] L. D. [illegible], Vice-President, Thomas [illegible]; [illegible] Foreign Corresponding Secretary, [illegible]; [illegible] Recording Secretary, [illegible]; Treasurer, [illegible]; Librarian, George H. Moore. The proceedings then terminated.

Meeting of Commercial Travelers.

A meeting of commercial travelers took place yesterday at the Astor House, in conformity with the adjournment last week. The object was to take measures toward petitioning Congress, in right of the constitutional privilege of regulating trade between the States, to amend or abolish the onerous local tax laws upon sales by non-residents that exist in many cities, townships and counties of the Union. At the previous meeting reports had been presented of subscriptions to a fund for carrying out the views of the meeting, and yesterday an additional amount of [illegible] was announced as having been raised. It was also stated that Mr. [illegible], late partner of Attorney-General EVARTS, had been retained as counsel, and that a retaining fee of [illegible] had been paid him. An article was then read from the Philadelphia *Ledger* applauding the action of the commercial travelers, and asserting that any obstruction to sales of goods in one section which were owned in another was a wrong to consumers, and that a free scope should be given to interstate trade. The article said that if it should be pleaded that goods sold at a distance by sample did not pay storage and other expenses in the locality where sold, they paid those expenses in the city where they lay.

A resolution was offered by Mr. [illegible], the Chairman, that a memorial should be issued for publication, setting forth the nature of the business of commercial travelers, and detailing the tax and license laws in various sections that interfered with their operations.

Mr. HENRY LEVY spoke highly in favor of issuing the memorial, and indignantly against the imputation often entertained regarding commercial travelers. They were, he said, styled drummers and bummers, missionaries and guerrillas. Mr. LEVY thought that these epithets were by no means felicitous, and did not comport with the dignity of the order. It was decided that a committee should be appointed. They were subsequently named by the Chairman, and a resolution was offered by him that when the adjournment took place it should be subject to call. This was also carried. Letters and newspaper articles were then read strengthening the views and intentions of the Society. A resolution was after this passed, that circulars should be sent to the hotels and merchants of different large towns, asking for subscriptions and for their influence in amending local laws regarding commercial travelers. An objection was made to addressing hotels, but the Chairman said that a great part of the hotels of the country could not live if it were not for commercial travelers, and that eight or nine thousand of these were constantly circulating throughout the Union from the City of New-York alone.

After the transaction of a little routine business, the meeting adjourned, subject to call of the Chairman.

Another Cattle Order.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday issued the following additional order relative to the driving of cattle and slaughtering the same:

GENERAL ORDER No. [illegible].—To the Captains of Police: Under the decision of the Court of Appeals delivered on June 13, 1868, the Metropolitan Board of Health is declared to possess competent authority to enact ordinances and regulations in relation, among other matters, to the slaughtering of animals in the Metropolitan Police District; and, in consequence thereof, the Supreme Court has vacated all and each of the writs of injunction heretofore issued to restrain the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Force from enforcing the ordinances and resolutions of said Board, relative to driving and slaughtering animals.

The Metropolitan Board of Health having, subsequently, that is on Aug. 20, 1868, amended by specification the route by which cattle, swine, goats, calves and sheep may be driven through the streets of the City, [illegible] so much of the third, [illegible] sections of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances [illegible] as relates to [illegible] and the slaughtering of animals used for food, are in force; and by which the slaughtering of any animals used for food, except birds, fowl and fish, is prohibited from being conducted at any place in the City of New-York, south of Fortieth-street, [illegible] north of Fortieth-street, in the City of New-York, nor in the City of Brooklyn, without a special written permit from the Board of Health.

No officer of the Board of Health, nor of the Police Force, has authority to grant permits to violate any of these ordinances, nor to exempt persons from penalty for violations of law.

Suicide by a Night Watchman.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 229 Delancey-street, over the remains of WM. WOOD, a night watchman, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the mouth. CATHARINE WOOD, wife of the deceased, testified that her husband had been a watchman on docks and vessels for the past three years, and that he was on that duty on board a vessel on the Brooklyn side on Tuesday night. Deceased had come home yesterday morning with his revolver and informed her that somebody had come on board the vessel, and when he ordered them off one of the gang fired at him. He had attempted to return the fire, but his pistol missed fire. His assailants escaped. He was greatly excited at the unreliability of his pistol, and threw it down on the floor. He subsequently picked it up again and went into his room. A report was soon after heard by the wife, and when she entered the room she found the deceased lying on the floor in the last agonies of death. Dr. JOHN [illegible] testified that the ball had been fired through the roof of the mouth into the brain. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of England, [illegible] years of age. He had been drinking excessively for some days, and was probably half crazed in consequence.

Festival at the Girls' Lodging-House.

The inmates of this excellent institution held their annual festival on Tuesday evening at No. 125 Bleecker-street. At 7 o'clock supper was served and partaken of, and a season of social meeting [illegible] repaired to the reception-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and there entertained their friends with singing, declamations, tableaux, &c., under the direction of Miss JANE ANDREWS. This institution is under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, and have lately removed from their old quarters in Canal-street to the more pleasant and attractive building in Bleecker-street. The object is to furnish a respectable home for girls who are out of employment and to procure for them situations. They are provided with good lodgings and meals at five cents each. About 2,000 girls have been aided in this way during the past year. It is under the able superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. TRACY.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met Tuesday afternoon, President BOSWORTH presiding, and all the Commissioners, except Mr. ACKER, being present. There were [illegible] cases of alleged violation of the Liquor Law on the trial calendar, which were disposed of as follows:

John J. Kelly, No. 344 Sixth-avenue, adjourned one week; David [illegible], Sixth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Middle streets, Brooklyn, adjourned one week; Henry Uhrman, No. 11 Greenwich-street, adjourned one week; James Gilroy, No. 366 Division-street, not revoked; Joseph J. Falls, No. 682 Broadway, not revoked; James McNulty, No. 130 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, revoked; John Hynes, southwest corner Union-avenue and [illegible]-street, adjourned one week; John Graham, No. 265 Henry-street, complaint dismissed; Herman [illegible], No. 145 Leonard-street, adjourned one week; Joseph Mau, No. 35 Walker-street, not revoked; Gottlieb Leitz, No. 170 Duane-street, adjourned one week; Lawrence S[illegible], No. 286 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, adjourned one week; John Rice, No. 47 Mangin-street, revoked; Frederick W. Windmueller, No. 318 East Twenty-[illegible]-street, not revoked.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

ANN O'DONNELL, of No. 65 Centre-street, made a complaint against JAMES O'DONNELL, her husband, for indecent assault upon the person of MARY DONAL, a daughter of the complainant by a former husband. Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the accused, and as the details were sufficiently explicit, the Magistrate held the wretch for trial at the General Sessions.

DARING LARCENY.

BLAKE [illegible], of Maiden-lane and Water-street, caused the arrest of JOHN BARRY yesterday afternoon on a charge of having stolen a barrel of kerosene oil, valued at $30, from his premises. The prisoner was detected in the act of stealing the property by CHARLES A. BOOTH, who testified to that fact before the Court. BARRY was taught a lesson in honesty by being held for trial.

AN UNPROFITABLE CUSTOMER.

WILLIAM MARKENS walked into the store of [illegible], at No. [illegible] Nassau-street, under pretence of making purchases. While there, BERNARD NICKLE, one of the employes, noticed him sneaking toward the office, and there place his hand in the money drawer in the desk. When MARKENS was apprehended he was found in possession of $11 in money which he had taken from the drawer. On being arraigned before [illegible], the prisoner was fully committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A BURGLARY TRACED TO THE BURGLAR.

It will be remembered that a day or two since one WALTER SCOTT [illegible] was arrested in the St. James Hotel, under circumstances which were fully reported, and which led to his commitment for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of having burglars' tools in his possession. While he was awaiting examination, he was [illegible] connected with another and more serious crime, which led yesterday to an affidavit being made against him by Mrs. SARAH H. ALMY, the financial editor of the New-York *Sun*. On the morning of the 5th of April last, while Mr. and Mrs. ALMY, who were then guests at the St. James Hotel, were down at breakfast, their room was entered by means of false keys, and a large quantity of jewelry, valued at $1,500, stolen, none of which has been recovered. Mrs. ALMY being yesterday confronted with WELLS, recognized him as a man who had looked into her room a moment before she left it on the morning of the robbery, and the prisoner was also identified by Mrs. JAMES C. HOYT as a man she had seen on the same morning come out of Mr. ALMY's room, and of whom she took particular notice because his pockets seemed stuffed with bulky articles. Upon this evidence WELLS was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions, for the burglary upon Mr. ALMY's room. In his examination the prisoner said that he is a druggist, 39 years of age, and is entirely innocent of the burglary. He claims that the ladies are entirely mistaken, and that he will be able to prove that at the time they allege they saw him in the St. James Hotel he was locked up in a Station-house on a charge of intoxication.

[illegible]

Tuesday afternoon Capt. WILLIS, of the Eighth Precinct, noticed WILLIAM B. HAIGHT and one "Frenchy" in Mercer-street, carrying several pieces of muslin. He called Officer O'BRIEN, but before either the Captain or his subordinate could lay hands upon them the two men turned into Spring-street, and "Frenchy" disappeared down the cellar-way of the premises No. 211, kept by HERMANN BRAEMER. HAIGHT being arrested and sent to the Station-house, Capt. WILLIS sealed the premises, and then making a descent on the premises of BRAEMER, was rewarded by finding the muslin secreted in an outhouse, although "Frenchy" had succeeded in escaping. Yesterday Capt. WILLIS found that the muslin, which was valued at $40, had been stolen from the store No. 8 White-street, and the proper complaints having been made by the owners, HAIGHT was committed, in default of $1,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions. BRAEMER, whose cellar-room had been selected as a proper place for the concealment of the stolen goods, was then made a partner in the offence, and was held in $1,500 to answer.

DISHONEST NURSE.

ANNA E. DODD, of No. 944 Broadway, made a complaint stating that on the 28th of December she missed $50, which she subsequently found in a bag in the possession of KATE O'NEILL, a young girl in her family, and she therefore caused her to be arrested by Officer HAGAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. She had no answer to the charge except that she had found the money on the stairs, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FESTIVAL AT THE GIRLS' LODGING-HOUSE.—The girls at this excellent institution, located at No. 125 Bleecker-street, held their annual festival Tuesday evening. At 7 P. M. supper was served and partaken of, when the girls repaired to the reception room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and entertained their friends with singing, declamations, tableaux, &c., under the direction of Miss JANE ANDREWS. Before separating, each inmate was presented with some useful article of wearing apparel. The institution is under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, and had lately removed from their old quarters in Canal-street to the more desirable and attractive rooms which they now occupy. Its object is to furnish a respectable home for poor girls out of employment and procure for them situations. They are furnished with meals and a good, clean bed at five cents each. Over 1,100 girls have been aided in this way during the last year. It is under the able supervision of Mr. and Mrs. TRACY, and is in a flourishing condition.

THE REMARKABLE FISH.—There was lately received at Wood's Museum the stuffed skin of the extraordinary fish shot near Eastport, Me., last August. It is twenty-one and a half feet in length, and twenty-one feet round the body, and bears a resemblance to both a shark and a porpoise. Its chief peculiarity consists of two short legs, two feet in length, connected with a pair of fins beneath the belly. These limbs are each tipped with a crude resemblance to a thumb and two fingers. A commission of scientific gentlemen will inspect the creature this afternoon, and report an opinion upon its genus.

CORONER'S CASES.—A homeless vagrant named MARTIN MURRAY, 45 years of age, died suddenly yesterday in EDWARD KELLY's liquor saloon, No. 519 Second-avenue. The remains of JOHN HOGAN, aged 40, a native of Ireland, were found yesterday in the North River, near Pier 45, and taken to his late residence, No. 430 Greenwich-street. Mrs. JOANNA FOLEY, aged 50, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday morning at her residence, No. 67 Baxter-street, of heart disease. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

ASSAULTED IN THE STREET.—JOSEPH DEL PERALTA, a cigar maker, was assaulted by an unknown man yesterday morning, on the corner of Fifth-street and the Bowery, as he was on his way to his place of business, No. 37 Third-avenue. The assailant used a cane, and he severely wounded Mr. PERALTA on the cheek. Before he could be arrested by the Police he escaped.

THE WORKINGWOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Association will hold a meeting on Friday evening next, in Room No. 15 Cooper Institute, on which occasion Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE will deliver an address. The doors will be open to the public without charge.

FIRE ON A BRIG.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the brig [illegible], as she lay at the foot of Seventh-street, East River. The vessel was damaged to the extent of $200, fully insured. The flames originated in the cook's galley.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—OSCAR GROTT, a young German, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, charged with having robbed JOHN JONSON and WILLIAM F. CAMPBELL of the sum of $62 on the night of the 26th of October. The prisoner and complainants boarded in the same house in Sands-street. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

END OF THE RYAN CASE.—Coroner JONES yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of SARAH RYAN, alleged to have died in consequence of an assault made upon her last October by WM. FITZGERALD. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that death was the result of consumption.

THE DOLLARD CASE.—JOSEPH DOLLARD, who was tried in the Court of Sessions on Monday, on a charge of having robbed the store of DANIEL DAVISON & Co., in Williamsburg, and acquitted, was ordered under arrest on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and was taken out of Court in handcuffs.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR THE YEAR.—The Police of the ten Precincts of the City of Brooklyn, during the past year, made 21,372 arrests.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The remainder of the non-enumerated and preferred causes will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I. by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Carr vs. Hart, and Chro[illegible] R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Whittingham vs. McCormick et al.
113—Simpson et al. vs. Anderson et al.
[illegible]—Eagleton Man'g Co. vs. Burton et al.
[illegible]—Atkins vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
[illegible]—Brown et al. vs. Young et al.
[illegible]—Cutter vs. Lord.
[illegible]—Gilmore et al. vs. Walters et al.
[illegible]—Lois et al. vs. Myers.
[illegible]—August vs. Lombard.
[illegible]—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]—Sanders vs. Bates et al.
[illegible]—Ritter vs. Bordy.
[illegible]—Hunt vs. Washington Marine Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Olvany vs. Carrigan et al.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Deyo.
[illegible]—Lawrence vs. Bresina.
907—Sueb vs. Lemercier.
[illegible]—Fulbersby, adm'x, vs. Same.
[illegible]—Chapman vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
[illegible]—Leventritt vs. Lemercier.
[illegible]—Tyson vs. Wyeth.
[illegible]—Liverpool and N. Y. and P. S. Co. vs. Berry.
113—Karcher vs. Frinholts.
107—Morgan et al. vs. Skidmore, &c.
108—Morgan et al. vs. Skidmore, &c.
112—Ross vs. Brown.
114—Chase vs. Pembrook.

Call No. 171—Jones et al. vs. Bach et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, Brady and Barrett, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The General Term calendar will be continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Gallagher vs. Brown.
[illegible]—Hatch vs. Pierson.
[illegible]—Malone vs. Adams.
1316—Stachlin vs. Hoppe.
[illegible]—Noyes vs. Irvin.
1301—Aub vs. Hoffman.
[illegible]—Brackt vs. Bayed.
[illegible]—Dodge vs. Leeland.
[illegible]—French vs. Harvey.
[illegible]—Copp and another vs. Brown.
[illegible]—Weiss vs. Dopling.
[illegible]—Kahn vs. Watts.
[illegible]—Hill vs. Keller.
1340—Hyatt vs. Audenreid.
1341—Neumann vs. Irishe.
1342—Gardner vs. Dixon.
[illegible]—Sturold vs. Wilson.
[illegible]—Volger vs. Gresch.
[illegible]—Bergman vs. Seilliger.
[illegible]—Karupsee vs. Plass.
1347—Mansfield vs. Parmelee.
1348—Dox vs. Davis.
1349—Oliver vs. Smith.
1350—Green vs. McTierner.
[illegible]—Welsh vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
1352—Carter vs. Middleton.
1353—Newman vs. May.
1354—Truchers vs. Kruschaar.
[illegible]—Bramborn vs. Wolf.
[illegible]—Schneider vs. Peters.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMIRALTY—[illegible] NEW-YORK [illegible] LAWS—[illegible] VALIDITY [illegible] OF SHIPOWNERS [illegible] PILOTS [illegible] UNDER THEM.

The Steamship China, her tackle, &c., vs. [illegible] Walsh and Benjamin Carver.—The respondents, as owners of the [illegible], filed their libel in the District Court for the Southern District of New-York against the steamship China, one of the [illegible] packet, alleging that on the 15th of July, 1863, their brig, bound on a voyage from Cardenas to New-York with a cargo of sugar on freight, while a short distance outside of Sandy Hook, sailing at the rate not exceeding two miles an hour, the *China*, which was [illegible], and sailing at the rate of about [illegible] miles an hour, negligently collided with the *Kentucky* and stove in her side in such a manner as to cause her speedily to sink, producing loss of vessel and destruction of cargo. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company intervened as claimants of the *China*, and in answer admitted the collision, but denied that it was in consequence of the negligence of the officers or crew of the steamer. It was also answered that the *China* was in charge of a pilot duly licensed under the laws of the State of New-York, who directed all the movements of the steamer preceding the collision; and it was claimed that the company were therefore not responsible for the loss and damage caused thereby. The decree was for the libelants, and the Circuit Court affirmed it, holding that while it seemed hard to subject the owners of the vessel to damages for the fault of one in navigation of her, in respect to whom they had no choice, still, in the judgment of the law-making power, and in the opinion of the Court, persons employed are fitter persons for the discharge of the duties than if the master or owner had made the selection. Mr. Justice NELSON, in delivering the opinion, expressed the wish that the cause should be brought to this Court for final adjudication, so that "the vexed question may be definitely settled." In support of their appeal the owners of the *China* submit that they cannot be justly held responsible for the acts of the pilot, whom they had no power either to select or control, but to whom they were nevertheless compelled to surrender their ship; and a great number of English cases are cited on the point. But it was conceded by Mr. Justice NELSON, below, that if the cause was before an English tribunal, judgment would have been for the respondents. Counsel insist that all American cases that conflict with the English rule arose from the acts of pilots not taken by compulsion of law. Nor is the want of pecuniary responsibility of pilots a good reason for subjecting ships to liability for their conduct, where the owners have no choice in their selection, nor right to direct them. There are no reasons of public convenience requiring owners to be responsible in these cases. The statutes of New-York, it is insisted, do not violate the Constitution of the United States, nor are they affected by the act of Congress of August, 1852, for the better security of passengers in steam vessels. The respondents urge that as the collision was between an American sea-going vessel and a foreign steamer on the high seas, the municipal legislation of the State of New-York is inadequate to the authority intrusted to it, in derogation of the admiralty jurisdiction or the principles of its administration. In the absence of Federal legislation the established rules of maritime law, as daily enforced in the Admiralty Courts of the United States, must prevail. It is intolerable that the foreign commerce of the United States should be withdrawn by State legislation from the protection of the admiralty jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Judiciary in plenary and exclusive terms by the Constitution. This would open the uniformity and equality of the ports of the country, as asserted, of foreign commerce intended by the Constitution, to invasion by the competing regulations of the States.

D. D. Lord for appellants; C. E. Whitehead and Wm. M. Evarts for respondents.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR CALLED—IMPORTANT CASES.

Judge BENEDICT took his seat in the Circuit Court yesterday morning, and called the criminal calendar, and the cases thereon were set down for trial on different days of the term. Among those called were the cases of Blaisdell, Eckel and others, Jacob and Moses Denny, Watson Crarey and others.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

The case against William Fullerton and others was called, and Mr. Seward, on behalf of the referee, said they were prepared to plead and have the case set down for trial.

Mr. Courtney said he would like to have the defendants called to see which of them were present. They were thereupon called and all answered except Alfred A. Belknap, whose counsel Judge Beebe said that he was sick at home.

Mr. Courtney moved that the defendants plead to the indictment. They were again called, and those that were present severally pleaded not guilty. When Belknap's name was called, Judge Beebe proposed to enter a plea of not guilty for him. Mr. Courtney objected to this, claiming that the counsel had no power to do so, and he asked that Belknap's recognizance be forfeited and that a bench warrant issue against him. Judge BEEBE said that the charge was only a misdemeanor, and that he could put in the plea and the cause could be tried without the defendant's presence.

The Judge said that in a case in Massachusetts where a similar question was raised, the counsel was allowed to put in the plea under a special authority from the accused so to do, and the case might stand over till to-morrow as against Belknap, to enable the counsel to get such special authority.

By agreement between the counsel, the trial of the case was set down for the 18th instant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE STEVENSON COTTON CASE.

The United States vs. Vernon K. Stevenson.—This important case, after repeated postponements, came up for trial yesterday morning. After the jury had been sworn, Assistant District-Attorney Phelps, on the part of the Government, asked for permission to amend the information, as follows:

The original information sets forth that at the close of the war Mr. Stevenson held in his possession 2,000 bales of cotton, valued at $1,000,000, the rightful property of the United States by virtue of the Confiscation acts, and that he being then an officer of the so-called Confederate States, disposed of the said cotton and used the proceeds for his own benefit.

The amendment of the information which was asked was to embrace certain transactions, not at the close of the war, but during the war as well.

Mr. Ward and Mr. Seward, of counsel for the defendant, strenuously opposed the amendment, and claimed that by so doing the whole character of the case would be changed—that entirely new issues would arise—and the old ones upon which they were prepared to try the case would be entirely set aside, and that the motion was a complete surprise to them, and wholly unprecedented in their experience.

After a long discussion by counsel on both sides the Court denied the motion to amend, and announced that the Government would be confined to the Spring and Summer of 1865 to show the conversion of the cotton by Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Courtney said he was very much surprised at this decision, as they had expected a decision in favor of the amendment, and so had prepared their opening on that state of the case, but now being surprised at the turn affairs had taken, they would ask an adjournment until to-morrow morning, to enable them to determine on their course of action.

Mr. Seward opposed the adjournment, but the Court held that good and sufficient cause had been shown to grant the request, and the case would therefore stand adjourned until to-day, at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Owen.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING OPERATION—EXAMINATION IN THE LEICHTENHEIM-HOYM CASE.

United States vs. David Leichtenheim.—Bernard Hesse made complaint before Commissioner Owen some time since that David Leichtenheim, a former Internal Revenue Inspector, in April, 1867, received from one Oscar Hoym 20,000 valuable cigars and a check for $100, to settle a complaint that had been made against Hoym before Commissioner Osborn by one Domski, for selling cigar stamps unlawfully. It appears that Hoym, subsequent to his arrest upon Domski's complaint, had been twice arrested in 1867, and on one of the latter complaints was sent to State Prison, from which he was pardoned in July, 1868, by the President. The witnesses to support Hesse's complaint were Mr. and Mrs. Hoym, Julius Knopf, Chas. S. Stern, &c.

Subjoined is the substance of the evidence of the different witnesses which has been heard from time to time since the 18th of December, when motion was first made to have the case heard, a report of which then appeared in the TIMES:

Oscar Hoym examined—I reside at No. 81 Suffolk-street, am a cigar manufacturer; occasionally saw the defendant in 1867; came to my place of business and told me he was a Revenue Officer; he arrested me; knew a man named Ernest Domski; had business with him in 1867; sold him between 20,000 and 30,000 cigar stamps; dealt with him but once—on the 27th of April, 1867; I decline to answer as to where the stamps were procured; Domski paid me for these stamps in three bills, $100 and two $10, which were counterfeit; I recognize the money (produced) from a mark which I have put upon it; when he got the stamps two officers came into the store and arrested me; the defendant was outside; the officers told me they were arresting me for selling stamps; I was then taken to Commissioner Osborn, who wished me to procure bail; got bail before Commissioner Betts; Knopf told me that Leichtenheim, the defendant, wished to see me on the corner of Broome-street and Bowery; this was Monday, the 29th of April, 1867; Mr. Knopf was at my house on the previous day and said he would come with me to the Westchester House; he did so, and on our arrival I saw the defendant; Knopf then remarked to me, "There is Mr. Leichtenheim, see what you can do with him." Leichtenheim asked me what I was willing to do, and I answered, "What can I do?" He replied, "Well, you know my power. I can fix that for you so that it will not go any further. You will get into very great trouble; I will see how you can arrange it." I (witness) said, "What do you call arranging?" He replied, "Well, it will cost you $2,000." I replied, "I have not 2,000 cents to my name; all I have got is 20,000 cigars, and those I owe money for now; when you want them I will give them to you." Leichtenheim then said, "Now, look here, I must have $500 for the Commissioner, $300 for the District-Attorney and $200 for Mr. Harvey." The cigars were valued at $800, and the defendant wanted $100 extra to treat Messrs. Osborn, &c.; I procured a check for $100 from a friend, C. S. Stern, and gave it to the defendant at French's Hotel; on that Monday evening (April 29) the defendant came to my house and I showed him a sample of the 20,000 cigars, and he told me to send them in the morning to No. 137 Bowery to Mr. Freud; on the following day I ordered my box-maker to get an expressman to convey the cigars to Freud's; the cigars were taken to Freud's store; when we got there Mr. Freud asked to whom the cigars belonged; I explained the matter and [illegible] Freud ordered his clerk to take them into the store; I never afterward was troubled about the complaint; spoke to Mr. Bell, District-Attorney, about two weeks ago, and he said he could not make a case out of it; defendant stated that he would attend to the case so that it would come before the Courts; subsequent to all this I was arrested on a complaint made by Mr. Hesse; was sent to the State Prison; did not serve my time, as I was pardoned; at that time Mr. Leichtenheim, the defendant, told me he would engage a lawyer for me.

Julius Knopf examined: I am a cigar maker, and reside at No. 145 Delancey-street; know all the parties in the suit; I knew of the arrest of Oscar Hoym for [illegible] and told me he had been arrested by the defendant; told him I would see the defendant next day; saw him at his house, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem; told him to not go against Hoym for the sake of his (Hoym's) wife and children; told me he would meet Hoym next morning at the Westchester House; I took Hoym there; we met the defendant, but afterward he and Hoym had an interview, and what transpired I know not.

Charles S. Stern deposed that he furnished the check for $100.

Mrs. Fannie Hoym, wife of Oscar Hoym, was examined. Her evidence went to corroborate the statements of previous witnesses with regard to the conveyance of the cigars.

Herman Simon deposed as follows: I am a cigar packer, and have no steady place, though I have worked for Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Dessauer, and others; I know the defendant, and saw him at the house of Mr. Hoym on a Monday evening; I was sitting in the kitchen where they usually sit when the bell rang; Mrs. Hoym went to the door and said that Mr. Leichtenheim had come; Mrs. Hoym requested me to go up stairs into the dark bedroom and get two boxes of cigars from it; [illegible]; I selected two boxes; one was marked "C" and the other "M" on the bottom; the letters showed that one box was "Colorado" and the other "Maceno;" I then opened two boxes, brought them down to the front room, where I saw Mr. Leichtenheim; I showed them to him and he smelt them, and said, "This is all right; send those cigars to-morrow to No. 137 Bowery;" he did not say how many or how few; I then went back to the room, and in ten or fifteen minutes afterward Leichtenheim went away; next morning I was requested by Mr. Hoym to pack 20,000 cigars, 100 to a box; I did so, and dispatched them by an express man to No. 137 Bowery; I accompanied the express man to the house, where I met Mr. Freud, whom Mr. Hoym informed that the cigars had been sent by Mr. Leichtenheim; I then left and have never spoken to Leichtenheim since.

The witness was cross-examined at length, but nothing material was elicited.

Louis [illegible] examined—I am a cigar-box manufacturer; made boxes for Hoym in 1867; I was at Hoym's place of business in April, 1867, and saw Leichtenheim there; the morning after my visit I returned with a packing box, in which to pack cigar boxes, and I assisted Mr. Hoym and Mr. Simon to place the cigars in the boxes; each box held one hundred cigars; each case held one hundred boxes; there were thirty thousand cigars; the packing boxes were nailed up and sent to the store of Mr. Freud, at No. 137 Bowery.

On cross-examination witness stated he had furnished Hoym with probably 2,000 boxes previous to this transaction, though since Hoym's arrest he furnished him with none.

John A. Osborn, United States Commissioner, was examined by Mr. Allen. He deposed: In 1867 I issued a warrant against Oscar Hoym upon the affidavit of John C. Domski; the charge upon the warrant was grounded on a complaint of selling counterfeit cigar stamps; Hoym was brought before me and gave bail to appear at Court; I don't think Hoym waived an examination, or that any time was fixed for an examination; I had nothing more to do with the case when he gave bail; the examination was claimed then as a matter of courtesy; the District-Attorney did not bring the case on.

On cross-examination Mr. Osborn said he could not positively state whether Commissioner Betts bailed the accused; the bail-bond must be filed in the Circuit Court; witness could not remember whether Leichtenheim had any communication with him after the complaint was made; he remembered that Mr. Leichtenheim was interested in the case for Mr. Harvey; Leichtenheim represented himself as the Inspector; witness was not responsible for the warrant in this case, which was lodged with the Marshal, but who says it is filed away in the storeroom and that it cannot be found.

To Mr. Sedgwick—The Marshal and his subordinates will not take the trouble of looking after the warrant.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.

Counsel for Government, Ethan Allen, Esq., Deputy District-Attorney; for defendant, John Sedgwick, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Presiding Judge Clerke and Judges Sutherland and George G. Barnard.

THE $130,000 ROBBERY OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Elmore P. Ross, President, &c., vs. Putnam W. Brown.—This action was brought to recover damages for the wrongful conversion of personal property intrusted to the defendant as the servant of the plaintiff, of the value of $130,000. The defendant was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $150,000. This order of arrest the defendant moved to vacate, on the ground that he was not guilty of the conversion alleged. This motion was denied by the Judge at Special Term, who reduced the amount of bail to $50,000, with leave to apply for a further reduction on affidavits showing the defendant's inability to procure that bail. From this order the plaintiff, Ross, appealed to this Court.

The facts of the case are somewhat remarkable, and although we have several times published them in our columns, a few words in regard to them may not be out of place. The defendant, Brown, was an express messenger in the employ of the plaintiff. On the night of the 30th of April last, as such messenger, he came down on the express train of the Hudson River Railroad, bound from Albany to this City. He was in charge of the car appropriated to the Express Company, and among other valuable property he had in boxes and packages the sum of about $130,000 in money, which had been intrusted by various persons at the West to this Express Company to be safely conveyed to this City. Sometime during the latter part of the night, and according to Brown's best belief when the train was not far above Yonkers, two men, one a large and strong one, and the other a small man, in some disguise, [illegible] obtained access to this express car. They seized the defendant, bound him hand and foot, held a revolver to his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he made the least noise, blindfolded him, and as the story is, administered chloroform or something similar. Having done this they proceeded to rifle the boxes and packages of everything valuable which could easily be carried. When the train entered the upper part of the City the brigands made their escape as easily, and as mysteriously as they had entered. Some persons were afterward arrested in Canada on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery, and after examination there they were sent on here in pursuance of the Extradition Treaty existing between the two countries.

The theory of the officers of the Express Company is that this was a "put-up job;" that the whole affair was arranged between Brown and the actual robbers beforehand, and hence that he, being a party, is [illegible] liable in a civil action for the amount of the money—over $130,000—which was intrusted to him in a fiduciary capacity, and which was taken away by the robbers.

After argument, the General Term to-day affirmed the order of the Special Term, denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest, and reducing the bail from $150,000 to $50,000. That part of the Special Term order which gave the defendant leave to apply for a further reduction of bail, upon affidavits showing the defendant's inability to furnish security in $50,000, was, however, stricken out.

During the argument Judge BARNARD remarked that it was understood that the Company had succeeded in recovering about $64,000 of the $130,000.

Mr. Sewell, counsel for the Company, stated that that was an incorrect report, but even if it were so, he did not see how it could affect the legal questions involved in this appeal.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Sewell and Pierce; for defendant, Mr. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AT CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE EXPRESS COMPANY LITIGATION—JUDGE CARDOZO ON JUDGE BARNARD.

Blatchford vs. Ross, Fargo, et al.—In the law department of the TIMES the fact has already been published that Judge Cardozo granted an order to show cause in this action, why the order granted by Judge Barnard on an *ex parte* statement, appointing Mr. Osgood receiver of the Merchants' Union Express Company, should not be vacated, and also why the injunction of Judge Barnard should not be set aside. The order to show cause was returnable at 10 o'clock this morning before Judge Cardozo, at which time

Mr. Sewell called attention to the fact that Judge Barnard had vacated the orders issued by him during the term when Judge Cardozo was sitting at Chambers.

Judge CARDOZO said he would take the papers and consider whether he ought to make any, and if so what order in the premises, and remarked that the information given to Judge Barnard, that he (Judge CARDOZO) had either adjourned his term on the 31st ult., or could not be found on any day during the term, from whatsoever it proceeded, was wholly false. Most every day he was at Court till 4 o'clock, and often later, and on the 31st he had reason to know that he was there till 5:30 P. M., and it was perfectly well known that when not at Court he was at home, open to all applications for business. Judge Barnard had been imposed upon.

Messrs. Strong and Shepard for plaintiff; Messrs. Sewell and Pierce for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

INSURANCE NOTES—WHEN ACTIONS MAY BE BROUGHT ON THEM.

Osgood, Receiver, &c., vs. Toplitz.—This action was brought by the receiver of the Columbia Insurance Company upon subscription notes. This class of notes, which has already been the subject of much litigation, is given not for premiums, but for the purpose of extending the credit of companies. They can be used by them; but while the companies are solvent they are liable in law to protect them and take them up. The notes in suit were given in 1859, and from time to time renewed. They had been retained by the Company and were in its possession when declared insolvent, and hence fell into the hands of the receiver as a portion of the assets.

[illegible]

sideration, at least as between the maker and the Columbian Insurance Company, and that the receiver, who is in the same position as the Company, is estopped by reason of the assignment. The question involved herein is now pending in the Court of Appeals.

Judge CARDOZO directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount with interest, and gave permission to the defendant to take the case to the General Term in the first instance on the questions of law raised at the trial.

For plaintiff, Mr. D. Field; for the defendant, Messrs. Morrison, Lauterbach and Spingarn.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Judges Monell, Jones, and Fithian.

The National Corn Exchange Bank, appellant, vs. George W. Holtsinger, respondent.—This was a cause involving the validity of a power of attorney, given by a party having a claim against the United States Government, to a claim agent, to prosecute and obtain from the Government the amount of the same, and dated *prior* to the date of the warrant on the Treasury. By act of Congress of Feb. 26, 1853, it is declared that all "powers of attorney, orders, or other authorities for receiving payment of any such claim shall be null and void unless the same shall be freely made and executed *after* the allowance of such claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof."

Richard Green, being a claim agent in Nashville, under a formal power of attorney, prosecuted a claim in behalf of George W. Holtsinger for pay as an army officer, and obtained from the Government in payment certain drafts or warrants on the United States Treasury, payable to the said Holtsinger or his order; and without calling for the second power of attorney required by the statute, but relying on the force of the original power of attorney, Green indorsed the warrants to the National Corn Exchange Bank, by whom they were collected from the United States Treasury. Holtsinger brought action against the bank as having received money in his behalf which they have never paid over. The cause was heard before a referee, who rendered a report in favor of the plaintiff, which was confirmed by the Court, and from this judgment the defendants appeal to the General Term.

The questions discussed were whether the right of indorsement by the agent was authorized by the power of attorney. Whether, admitting that the indorsement was invalid, the plaintiff has a right of action against the defendants, inasmuch as the money might be regarded as the property of the Government and not of the plaintiff.

The Court seemed to lean toward the opinion that inasmuch as the case, as submitted, did not show evidence identifying these warrants as having been issued in payment of a Government claim as contemplated by the statute—it would be a question whether they could consider the relation of that statute to the case? Decision reserved.

Charles P. Crosby, for appellant; C. L. Stewart, for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Barbour.

Lopey vs. Babcock & Brien.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest granted in an action for a debt of $500, alleged to be fraudulently contracted. The defendants obtained the money from the plaintiff on representation that they were about to use it in establishing a legitimate commission business. They failed to establish the business, and subsequently stated that they had no intention so to do. The defendants, on demand, refused to return plaintiff the money advanced, but prevailed on him to accept therefor their note of hand, failing to pay which action was brought thereon, and order of arrest issued on the ground that the debt was fraudulently contracted.

After argument, Judge BARBOUR, in intimating his intention to vacate the order of arrest, stated his reasons as follows: "The representations made by the defendants were simply promises to be performed *in future*, yet the subsequent declarations of the defendants tended to show an original intent to defraud. But the defendants might be more properly regarded as holding the plaintiff's money in a fiduciary capacity, to be applied to certain uses, and having misappropriated it, the plaintiff could on those grounds obtain an order of arrest; but whatever might have been the plaintiff's rights in this respect, under either aspect of the case, he, with a full knowledge of his rights, (as he must be assumed to have had,) elected to accept the defendants' note of hand, and thereby waived all rights which he might have had growing out of the defendants' *tort*. Decision reserved.

Genett & Peet for plaintiff; De Witt Clinton Brown for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Brady.

The People, &c., in rel. Philip Metz.—The petitioner was arrested on an affidavit charging him on information and belief with having stolen property from the arsenal of which he was armorer. His counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and asked for the prisoner's discharge on the ground that, it appearing in the affidavit that some party existing having personal knowledge of the larceny, the affidavit of another party, merely on information and belief, was insufficient to warrant a commitment.

It was held by the Court that the papers showing probable cause must be deemed sufficient and refused to discharge the prisoner. Counsel for the petitioner then filed a traverse to the return, to be argued at a future day.

Florence Leary for the petitioner; Mr. Blunt for the People, &c.

COURT NOTES.

It is contemplated to add three additional officers in the General Term, Common Pleas, held in Part 2, to hold umbrellas over the presiding Judges on the bench when it rains.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

Kleinknecht vs. John Runk; motion granted unless defendant appears and submits to examination on the 12th of January, at 10 A. M., and pays $10 costs of motion.

Lake vs. Spurge et al.; reference ordered.

Mary E. Post vs. Samuel W. Post; reference ordered.

Anna Rudolph vs. Henry Rudolph; reference ordered.

In re the Metropolitan Board of Health vs. Thaddeus H. Lane, Justice, &c.; motion granted directing the Justice to try and decide the cause.

Howell et al. vs. Cuff; motion denied with leave to renew on further affidavits.

Wynkoop vs. Murray; motion denied.

In re the petition of Mary Cochran, &c., for leave to sell real estate; order granted confirming report.

Hewson et al. vs. Donnelly; motion granted.

Wm. Hall vs. Upright; motion granted.

Flynn vs. The Ætna Live Stock Insurance Company, &c.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

By Judge Barbour.

Louis Burger vs. John L. Green—Motion granted with $5 costs.

Jesse B. Lung vs. Peter F. Clarke—Motion granted with costs.

Edward B. Olin et al. vs. Wm. G. Clark et al.—Motion granted without costs.

Henry S. Bennett vs. Benj. F. Wardwell—Motion granted.

Isaac Griggs et al. vs. John Morrissey, President, &c.—Motion granted.

In the matter, &c., of Charles Barclay to be discharged from custody—Writ discharged and prisoner remanded.

Joseph B. Lement vs. Adele Joubert; motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

William P. Corrie vs. F. Linde; motion granted.

Jacob Siebert vs. Simeon Leland, two cases; motions denied with $10 costs in each case.

By Judge McCunn.

Andrew L. Ireland vs. William H. Nichols; motion granted.

Marie Busch vs. Wm. Dunbaupt; motion granted reducing bail to $500.

Mary J. Tucker et al. vs. John Meeks et al.; extra allowance of $750 granted.

William Leighton vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; "I find I cannot change the case as settled."

By Judge Fithian.

Wm. Johnson vs. Mary Johnson; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

George Guger vs. Daniel O'Connell; motion denied with $10 costs.

Seymour N. Walsh et al. vs. Erasmus D. Hudson et al.; motion granted in part.

By Judge Jones.

David Winebrener vs. Frederick Johnson et al.; injunction denied with $10 costs, and temporary stay vacated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 6, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109¾	100 West. U. T.	34
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¼	300 do.	34¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	108	200 do.	33⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	108½	100 Quick. Min. Co.	22
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	[illegible]	100 Pacific Mail	119¼
'65, new	107¾	100 do. b10	119½
6,000 do. b3	107¾	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	34
30,000 do.	107¾	200 Adams Ex.	49
5,000 do.	107¾	100 N. Y. Cen.	156
2,000 U. S. 5-20s R., '67	106⅞	200 do. c	156⅛
65,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106	100 do. b30	157⅛
10,000 do.	106⅛	100 do.	157
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	107¼	100 do.	156
20,500 do.	107½	100 Sea. H. & E.	66
10,000 do.	107⅜	275 Mich. Cen.	114
5,000 do. c	107⅜	20 do.	114¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	100	100 do. bet. call	114¼
6,000 do.	99¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	88
21,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	97	100 do.	88½
14,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n-e.	66	300 do.	88½
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65½	200 do.	88
2,000 do.	65	500 Ill. Central	141
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, new	62¼	200 Clev. & Pitts.	84
5,000 N. C. State 6s,	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84¾
bet. call	62¾	100 do. b30	83
7,000 Missouri St. 6s.	88	100 do. b15	83
10,000 La. State 6s.	72	100 do.	84
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	65	200 Chi. & R. I.	118
4,000 Erie 2d M., '79.	96	91 do.	118¼
1,000 T. & W. 1st M. ex.	96	100 do.	118⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	76½	200 Mil. & St. P.	89
3,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s.	99	1600 Tol. W. & W.	81
1,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs.	94	187 Tol., W. & W. ex-d	[illegible]
11,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	98½	124 New-Jersey Cen.	114½
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	91	21 do.	114½
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	99¾	10 Morris & Essex.	89
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, N. B.	112	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	116½
1,000 Mar. T. 1st, Ctfs	80	100 do.	115⅞
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	74½	100 do.	116¾
5,000 do.	74½	100 do.	116
32 Bank of Commerce	119½	200 do.	117
10 Cent. Nat. Bank.	105½	300 do.	117½
10 Merchants' Bank	120	200 do. s30	117¼
6 Amer. Ex. Bank.	116	20 Chi. & Alton	149
10 Bank of N. Amer.	106	60 Ohio & Miss.	33
200 Canton Co. b3	50	200 do. b3	33⅞
5 Manhattan Gas	280	10 H. & bt. Jo. Pf.	88
180 Am. Coal	58	100 Chi. & Gt. E.	48
100 Mar. Pf.	30	50 C., C. & Ind. Cent.	74½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109¾	$2,000 C., C. & I. R. 1st	74½
50,000 do. b3	109½	100 Canton Co.	50
2,000 do.	109⅞	100 Quick. Min. Co.	22
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. c	111½	200 Mar. Un. Ex.	14
15,000 do.	111⅛	100 do.	14
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	107	200 Reading. b30	94
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111⅝	400 Pac. Mail	119
5,000 do.	111½	400 do.	119
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	108	100 do.	119
15,000 do.	108½	27 do.	119
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. c	108½	300 N. Y. Cen.	156
10,000 do.	108½	100 do. b15	157
10,000 5-20 C., '65, new.	107½	10 do.	156
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65.	[illegible]	100 Erie	38
new	[illegible]	200 do.	38
32,000 do.	107½	200 do. b30	38
10,000 do.	107½	200 Erie Pf.	62
1,000 U. S. 5-20s R. '67	107	100 Chi. & N. W.	82
36,000 do.	107½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
54,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	107½	300 Mich. So.	88
32,000 do.	107½	300 do.	88
215,000 do.	107¼	100 do. b15	88
4,000 do.	107⅝	100 do. b10	88
40,000 do. b30	107⅜	100 do. b30	88
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅛	100 Ill. Cen.	141
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	99¾	6 do.	140
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65	200 T., W. & W.	61
2,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	62	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	117
5,000 do.	62	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	62	bet. call	89
1,000 Georgia State 6s,	[illegible]	300 Ohio & Miss.	33
ex-int.	78½	100 do. b30	34

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo E. b10	33	200 Pittsburg	84
100 Canton Co. b3	50	300 Mich. So. & N. I. c	88
600 Pac. Mail	118¾	300 do.	88
300 West. U. T.	34	60 do.	87
300 N. Y. Central	156	100 do. c	88
400 do. c	156	600 do.	88
100 do.	156	300 do.	88
300 do. b3	156	200 Clev. & Tol. b15	101
600 Erie	38	300 do.	[illegible]
100 do. b3	38	200 Rock Island b3	119
100 Reading ex div.	94	800 do.	118
100 Tol. W. & W.	[illegible]	100 do. c	118
100 Mil. & St. P.	89	400 do.	119
100 do.	89	200 do. c	119
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89	400 Chi. & N. W. c	82
100 do. c	89	400 do.	82
300 Ohio & Miss.	33	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
200 do.	33	300 do. c	84
200 do.	33	200 do. b3	84

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	62	600 Ohio & Miss.	33
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	33	100 do.	33
200 Canton Co.	51	100 do. b10	33
200 West U. T.	34	500 do.	33
300 N. Y. Cen.	156	200 do. b10	33
300 do. b3	156	600 do.	33
300 do.	156	100 do.	33
300 do.	156	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	88
300 do.	156	50 do.	88
300 do.	156	1200 do.	88
300 Erie	38	100 do. b3	88
300 Hudson	132	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	117
700 Reading ex-d	94	500 do.	117
200 do.	94	100 do. b3	117
400 do. c	94	400 do. b10	117
100 do.	94	200 Clev. & Tol.	101
1200 T., W. & W.	61	200 Chi. & R. I.	118
100 do.	61	200 do. A	118
200 Mil. & St. P. b3	89	100 do. c	118
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89	200 do.	118
200 do.	89	200 Chi. & N. W.	82
600 P., Ft. W. & C.	116	1300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
100 do.	116	200 do. b30	84
100 do.	116	200 do.	84
100 do. c	116	300 do.	84

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	65	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	88
300 Pacific Mail	119	300 do. b3	88
100 Mariposa Pf.	20	300 Pittsburg	84
400 N. Y. Cen.	156	100 do.	84
300 do.	156	200 do. b3	84
300 do.	156	300 do. b10	84
200 do.	156	200 Clev. & Tol.	101
100 Reading R. ex-d	94	200 do. b30	101
200 Mil. & St. P.	89	200 Chic. & R. I.	118
200 do.	89	200 do.	118
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89	200 do.	118
200 do.	89	100 do.	118
100 do. b10	89	100 Chi. & N. W.	82
100 do.	89	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
600 Fort Wayne	117		
500 Ohio & Miss.	33		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The Brokers were supplied with Money today at from 7 ₽ cent. Gold Interest to 7 ₽ cent. Currency Interest. In some instances, about 1 o'clock P. M., 7 ₽ cent. Currency and a sixteenth of one ₽ cent. for the day was paid. The market is tending to a fair measure of ease at 7 ₽ cent. Currency Interest to good borrowers. The Brokers of the Gold Room carried over their balances to-day at decidedly easier rates of Interest than yesterday, and the Brokers in the Public Funds had Money volunteered to them by lenders at 7 ₽ cent. The Discount Brokers report but little business in Merchant paper. Only very choice names and short dates are current at from 8 to 10 ₽ cent. per annum. Some of the Western Banks are returning Currency to New-York, and a few others were buyers of United States Funds in this market today—the demand running up the 5-20s of 1867, which advanced to 107⅜@107½ ₽ cent. from 106⅞@107¼ yesterday. This makes the rise full one ₽ cent. in two days, and the advance in other descriptions since Monday is also from ½ to 1 ₽ cent. There was a large business done throughout the day and nearly all at advancing prices—as well at the counters of the great dealers as on the Street and at the Exchange Boards. The market left off firm.

The sales of Gold were chiefly at 135@134⅞ ₽ cent. The Cash Gold, though abundant, was easier lent out or carried over, and the Foreign Exchanges again looked firm at 109⅛@109⅜ ₽ cent. for 60 days on London. But these influences failed to induce a lighter market for Gold than 135 ₽ cent., and the speculation upon the whole was dull. The Treasury paid out $626,000 for Gold Interest and received $282,000 for Customs.

In the Southern State Bonds there was a fair demand for Tennessees, North Carolinas, Missouris and Louisianas, while Virginias were neglected and the bidding price lower. The Railways were active, New-York Central and the Western Stocks attracting more than the average amount of business. The speculation today, as on yesterday, was made interesting by the frequent ups and downs, from hour to hour, in New-York Central, Rock Island, the Northwests and Michigan Southern, and the continued strong advance on Fort Wayne. Michigan Southern moved up to 88@88¾ cash, and 88⅞@89¼ on buyers' options, the cash price subsequently receding to 87⅞@88 ₽ cent. Wabash also advanced 1@1¼ ₽ cent., and Ohio and Mississippi showed a firmer feeling than on Monday and Tuesday. Of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road we learn that the parties who recently bought proxies on the Stock carried the annual election at Cleveland yesterday, and turned out all the old New-York Directors.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. Money closed at 7 ₽ cent., currency Interest. Gold steadier at 135 ₽ cent.; the Public Funds strong; the Railways somewhat feverish, but the prevailing temper of the market rather confident of higher figures.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅛	107⅜
American Gold Coin	135	135
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅝	66⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	55	58⅛
Missouri Bonds	87	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	64⅛	64
New-York Central	155⅞	156⅛
Erie Railway	38	38⅛
Reading Railway	93⅞	94⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅛	118⅜
Northwest Common	82⅛	82⅜
Northwest Preferred	84	84⅛
Michigan Southern	87⅞	90
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	116⅛	117⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅛	84⅛
Pacific Mail Company	118	119⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87⅞	89⅛
St. Paul Common	68⅞	70
Toledo and Wabash	60	60⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881	109¾	5-20 reg., '65 n. is.	105½
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881	111⅛	5-20 coup., '65, n. is.	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 reg., 1867	106
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	107½
5-20 reg., 1864	108¼	5-20 coupon, 1868	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	108½	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 reg., 1865	108¼	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	108¾	6s currency	99¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	107	Illinois, cou. 'Ball,'62.	99
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	107	Illinois 6s, c. 'Ball,1865.	99
N. Y. 7 ₽ c. Canal, 1870	100¼	Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870.	99
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1872	101	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877.	99
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1873	101	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879.	99
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1874	101	Illinois War Loan	99
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1875	101	Indiana 5 ₽ ct. W. L.	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1876	101	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	66
N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, 1877	101	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	65⅞
N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s, ex c.	58
N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, 1875	98	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	59
N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, 1876	98	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, 1877	98	North Carolina 6s	63
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1875	98	North Caro. 6s, n. bds.	62½
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	[illegible]	Missouri 6s	88
Illinois Ca. B., reg. 1860	[illegible]	Louisiana 6s	65¾
Illinois 6s, cou. 'Ball'60	[illegible]	Louisiana levee bds	65½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Bank of N. America	106
Manhattan	140	Shoe and Leather	130
Union	120	Commonwealth	105
America	144	Impt'rs. & Traders'	120
Phenix	108	Park	145
Seventh Ward	108	Central National	105¼
Commerce	119½	Fourth National	101
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	113½	Ninth National	108
Bank of the Republic	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91¾	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 1st M. ext.	103½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d M., 1879	98	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	99
Erie 7s, 3d M., 1883	98	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Erie 7s, 5th M., 1888	88	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98½
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Morris & Essex 2d M.	96
Mich. C. 8 ₽ c. '69-'72	108½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	99½
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	110½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st M.	107	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Pacific R 7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Ill. Cent. 7 ₽ c. 1875	114½	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	96½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	99	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	89	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	78
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Chi. 7 ₽ cent. 1st M.	99½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	105	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7.3-10	99
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	98
Tol. & W. 2d M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	90
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74½	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M.	98½
Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	89	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,156,020; total payments, $2,505,266; balance, $90,688,874. The receipts include for Customs, $282,000; for Gold Notes, $551,000.

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the past five years ending Dec. 31, 1868:

		Inc.	Average per mile.
1864, on 820 miles	$6,114,984		$7,457
1865, on 931 miles	7,976,425	$1,861,441	8,560
1866, on 1,014 miles	9,175,402	1,198,977	9,188
1867, on 1,154 miles	11,670,985	2,495,473	10,113
1868, on 1,154 miles	13,428,002	1,357,286	11,857

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton Circular for the *Russia*, remark as follows:

In this City, during the past week, we have had an active inquiry from all classes of operators. The advance in prices up to last evening was fully 1½c. ₽ lb., with occasional sales at even a greater advance. To-day the demand has continued, and prices are ¼c. to ⅜c. ₽ lb. better, closing at the annexed quotations. The sales for the week have been 31,631 bales, of which 7,852 have been taken for export, 5,941 for home use, 10,461 on speculation, and 7,367 in transit. Holders are firm, asking higher prices, with a very small stock on offer. Cotton to arrive has also been freely bought. The clearances have been, for Liverpool, 3,628; Glasgow, 36; Bremen, 1,367; Hamburg, 974—Total for the week, 6,005. The uncleared engagements are, for Liverpool, 5,600; Havre, 1,200; Bremen, 2,900; Hamburg, 1,300; Rotterdam, 200. Freights to Liverpool, steam, ⅜d.@7-16d.; sail, ¼d.@5-16d.; Havre, steam, 1¼c.; sail, ⅞c.; Bremen, steam, 1c.; sail, ¾c. and ⅞c.; Hamburg, steam, ⅜d.; sail, ¼d.

The business for future delivery has been light during the past week, not from inclination to buy, but from disinclination to sell. Large orders are here chiefly on Southern account, but sellers have become alarmed and refuse to go on; indeed, the recent sellers have completely changed their base of operations, and within the past week have become buyers. As an instance of the excitement in delivery cotton, we were yesterday authorized to sell 100 bales Low Middling at 26c. for February, and at least a dozen buyers were ready to close it. To-day the demand has been good, but with few sellers; 26¼c. was paid for Low Middling, for February, the highest price yet reached, and it was afterward refused for a larger quantity. Settlements were made at the close of last month by payment in cash of 2c. ₽ lb. The sales for the week have amounted to 1,850 bales, as follows: Low Middling, January and February, 24¾c.; same February and March, 24⅞c.; Middling New-Orleans, February, 26c.; Low Middling, February, 25c., and to-day, Low Middling, February, 26c. and 26¼c. Transit Cotton has been in active demand. Prices are 1c.@1¼c. higher on the week. We have no room for particulars.

Southern markets have all advanced, with heavy sales; the demand has been largely to fill maturing contracts for "delivery" here and for "shipment" to Europe. The "shorts" delayed buying until late in December, but seem determined to cover early in January, hence the heavy demand not only at the seaboard, but in the interior markets of the whole country. Domestic consumers are doing less. There are also fewer purchases making for France and the Continent.

Receipts for the week are 90,000 bales, against 105,000 in the corresponding week of last season. The total excess over last year is reduced to 104,000. The excess over last year may be further reduced, since planters, seeing their idea of higher prices being realized, may conclude to hold their crops still more from market. Since Friday the receipts are moderate, and promise a total less than last week. They are small at New-Orleans.

Exports for the week are somewhat more liberal to Great Britain and other foreign ports. To France they are moderate. The recent activity in all the markets of the country must soon show itself in larger clearances.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st of September last to 31 inst.:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports	1,075,000	971,000	887,000
Exports to Great Britain	317,000	336,000	304,000
Exports to France	130,000	61,000	33,000
Exports to other For. ports	106,000	91,000	23,000
Total exports	552,000	488,000	360,000
Stock on hand	366,000	350,000	509,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts for the week	90,000	105,000	82,000
Exports to Great Britain	36,000	36,000	37,000
Exports to France	7,000	14,000	7,000
Exports to other ports	23,000	8,000	5,000
Total exports for the week	66,000	58,000	49,000

The United States Fire Insurance Company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₽ cent., and an extra dividend of two ₽ cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, being its seventy-fifth half-yearly dividend.

The North American Fire Insurance Company declared its eighty-first semi-annual dividend yesterday of five ₽ cent., free of tax.

The Howard Insurance Company on Monday declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₽ cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of January inst.

The following note is self-explanatory:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your money article of this morning you allude to the negotiation of £880,000 of the Pennsylvania Railroad as by the Asiatic and American Bank.

Perhaps you will permit me to correct this, and mention that the bonds were negotiated through the London Asiatic and American Company, of which Mr. PARSONS is a managing director.

JAMES PURDON.

The Cotton interest was largely represented at the funeral of the late Mr. EASTON, this forenoon, in conformity with the following resolutions, moved by Mr. ADAMS and unanimously adopted by the Board of Cotton Brokers, yesterday:

Whereas, This Board having learned with extreme regret of the recent death of Mr. CHARLES EASTON, one of the oldest Cotton Brokers of the City, who, for a period of over thirty-five years, enjoyed the esteem and confidence of everyone connected with the Cotton trade, and who was distinguished alike for his integrity, energy and uprightness; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board desire to express its regret at the loss of so valuable an associate and citizen, and it hereby tenders its sincere sympathy to his afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated by the officers of this Board, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in the daily newspapers of the City.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend the funeral of the deceased, as a mark of respect to his memory.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

J. R. DAYTON, Secretary.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 21 says of the British Corn Trade:

"The temperature of the past week has continued mild, but the weather very stormy, with much rain, so that the lands in low places have again been flooded. There is now no further need of moisture for the wells and ponds, and the effects of the past drought are effaced. Vegetation has continued to make progress, and market-gardeners send fair supplies; but Potatoes do not improve in quality and are going fast, so that the surplus Wheat of the past season is certain to be wanted. The general opinion now seems in favor of this view, and our prices on the eve of Christmas have generally advanced about 2s. per quarter, with more doing than for some time past, the fears of a further decline lately keeping everybody unusually low in stock. The Wheat average having already sunk to 49s. 8d., while Barley in some places has been making 55s., and has again risen this week 1s. per quarter, it will be marvelous if its use for malting purposes should continue to be overlooked, when it is known to possess higher saccharine qualities, especially with such a quality as this season's. There is, indeed, a good prospect on the ground as regards plants; but who can reckon on such a Summer as the past? and, indeed, on the whole, it can scarcely be considered desirable. As to the influence of politics on prices we are glad to see Spain righting herself at Cadiz and elsewhere; but the Greeks again seem pushing their war-horses into Troy or Turkey, and the Eastern question seems drifting Europe into trouble. The Cretans were false, and the Athenians busybodies; but if their successors severally exhibit these qualities, it seems no reason for disturbing the peace of the world. The wheat trade in France has continued dull—indeed, duller than anywhere else, though Belgium somewhat participates in this apathy. In Germany there are a few symptoms of reaction, both Hambro' and Dantzic quoting rather higher rates, and Canada is also firmer, and though it appears they have a stock of 357,000 quarters wheat this season at New-York, against 250,000 quarters last year, there is very little change in the rates, while the lakes have sent their last quote for this Winter, and our most recent advices are almost certain to raise the present rates beyond what will pay to export.

The arrivals off the coast since 11th December were 24 cargoes, of which 7 cargoes were wheat, 7 maize, 6 barley, 1 beans, 2 rye, 1 oats."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., No. 120, 18x87.6	$[illegible]
Broadway, e. s. 91.4 ft. s. of 33d-st., 21x87x17x86.6	80,000
Canal-st., No. 88	}
Greene-st., No. 148	} 100,000
Chrystie-st., w. s. 214.8 ft. n. of Stanton, 25x100	14,600
Grand-st., n. s. 75 ft. e. of Norfolk-st., 25x125	nom.
Grand-st., n. s. 75 ft. e. of Norfolk-st., 25x125	nom.
Norfolk-st., w. s., lot No. 1,142, Delancey estate	20,250
Orchard-st., No. 169, 25x87.6	22,150
Plot No. 147, Dyckman estate	5,000
Plots Nos. 124 and 125, Dyckman estate	5,100
Sheriff-st., n. s. 50 ft. n. of Stanton, 25x75	4,300
24th-st., n. s. 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x97	20,000
24th-st., n. s. 74 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24x75.4	22,000
24th-st., n. s. 172 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x120	25,000
12th-st., s. s., 104 ft. 311, Stuyvesant estate	16,700
13th-st., s. s., 217.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.3	47,000
14th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x92	11,500
20th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x91.11	15,000
26th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x20	10,400
28th-st., s. s., 116 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16x98.9	15,400
31st-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 2d-av., 14x98.9	5,900
33d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	5,900
35th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	14,500
41st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 74.5x24.5x22x98.9	[illegible]
41st-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x74.3	22,250
46th-st., s. s., cor. of 1st-av., 100x100.5	34,000
47th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5	10,750
48th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.6x72.3	12,850
52d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	26,250
52d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	26,250
56th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5	4,000
58th-st., n. s. 95 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	3,162
59th-st., n. s. corner Lexington-av., 25x100.5	41,000
73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	7,500
73d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x204.4	24,000
93d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2	41,000
3d-st., n. s., 136.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25.2x13.10x26.3x[illegible]	[illegible]
96th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.11x75	5,500
120th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x75.9	10,000
121st-st., n. s., 55 ft. e. of Avenue A, 201x23x201.10	10,000
127th-st., s. s., 100 w. of 7th-av., 98.11x175	10,000
Avenue A, w. s., 100 ft. n. of 11th-st., 24x100	19,500
Avenue C, w. s., 22 ft. s. of 3d-st., 26x100	10,000
1st-av., e. s., 24.4 ft. s. of 47th-st., 25.2x60	19,900
1st-av., e. s., 124.3 ft. s. of 47th-st., 24x80	20,725
8th-av., s. e. corner of 91st-st., 100x125	60,000
8th-av., n. w. corner of Barrow-st., 50x108.3x20x50x[illegible]	[illegible]
9th-av., e. s. corner of 68th-st., 150x100.5	nom.
10th-av., e. s. corner of 148th-st., 200x99.11	37,000 / 16,000

Leases Recorded.

Canal-st., Nos. 233 and 235	10 years, per year $11,000
Greene-st., Nos. 3 and 5	[illegible]
Fulton-st., No. 145, 5 years, per year	12,000
Fulton-st., No. 145, 5 years, per year	12,000
Frankfort-st., No. 2, 5 years, 4 months, per year	1,200
Orchard-st., No. 57, store, 5 years, per year	420
14th-st., No. 200, E. store, 5 years, per year	1,000
8th-av., No. 540, store, 5 years, per year	1,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 232 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100	$12,000
Broadway, n. e. s. 100 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 25x100x22x100	7,100
Broadway, n. e. s., lot No. 35, Sarah Wyckoff's property, 25.1x88.11x25x87.1	1,225
Clinton-st., w. s., 93.2 ft. n. of Carroll-st., 16.2x85	11,000
Coles-st., n. s. 150 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x93.10x	7,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 133.6 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 19.6	4,500
Flatbush-av., s. e., 125 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x62.4	800
Gold-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 21x15.2	800
Hamilton-av., s. e. s., 180 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.8x100, h. and l.	} 6,000
Hamilton-av., s. s., 163.8 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x100, h. and l.	}
High-st., n. s., 76 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 25x100	4,600
Hickory-st., n. s., 200.6 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18.10x100	2,250
Jefferson-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100, x112.10	6,000
Lafayette-st., s. s., 161.6 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x100	3,500
Macon-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x100, C. A. G.	625
Marshall-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	3,500
McKibben-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	3,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20.1x65	2,500
Morton-st., n. w. s., 75 ft. of Wythe-av., 100x	2,300
Myrtle-av., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 25x100	3,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 25x100	3,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x100	5,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100	6,000
Penn-st., s. s., 111.3 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25.4x100	3,000
Rutledge-st., n. s., 61 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25.3x100	3,000
Pleasant-place, w. s., 96.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 19x[illegible]	3,000
Rutledge-st., s. s., 202.6 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 207.6	3,000
Seebey-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-st., 17x100x17x[illegible]	10,000
Smith-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. of Butler-st., 25x100	6,000
William-st., s. s., 21 ft. w. of Richards-st., two-story brick, 16.8x100	3,000
Same property, deed 1867	2,600
4th-st., s. s., 63.4 ft. s. of South 1st-st., 18.6x100	6,000
4th-av., s. s., 151.3 ft. s. of 6th-av., 16.8x100	5,000
49th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100	2,400
41st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100	3,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Wyckoff-av., 25x100	2,400
Brooklyn and Jamaica road, s. s., lots No. 3 and 10, blocks Nos. 1 and 2, lot No. 7, block No. 5, (9th Ward)	3,000
Bushwick-av., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Cook-st., 100x100	3,000
Foster-avenue, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100	2,000
Fulton and New-York avs., s. w. corner, 200x200	18,250
Marcy-av. and Rutledge-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	5,000
Penn-st., n. s., 121.8 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 21.4x100	3,000
Myrtle-av., and Hamburgh, s. w. corner, 25x100	2,000
Nostrand-av., w. s., 19.6 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 20x[illegible]	7,500
Nostrand-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Monroe-st.	8,000
Nostrand-av., w. s., 200 ft. w. of and Madison-st., 100 ft. n. of rear lot	280
Rockaway-av., w. s., lots Nos. 68 and 69, G. S. Thalford's property, New Lots	200
Sigel-av., w. s., 245 ft. n. of Division-av., 25x100	2,300
4th-av. and 18th-st., northerly corner, 80.2x80	30,000
4th-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 18th-st., 20x80	2,000
Lots Nos. 201 and 204, S. J. Stewart's map of Belleplaine, New Lots	400

Lease Recorded.

Sicks and Congress sts., n. w. cor., 5 years, per year	$1,200
Noble-st., n. s., 10 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 5 years, per year	120
Park and Carlton avs., n. w. cor., 5 years, per year	300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Broadway and Union-st., s. e. cor., 78x112.7x78.7x30x100	$2,200
Franklin-place, s. s., 343 ft. w. of Long-lane, 100x150	6,000

Flushing Meadows.

Lawrence's Meadows, adj. Gilbert's, 8 acres	$807

Hempstead.

Watts' mill to Foster's Meadows road, adj. Hawkridge's, 2½ acres	$1,050

Long Island City.

West-av., e. s., 80 ft. w. of East 5th-st., lot No. 27, block No. 6	$600

Woodhaven.

Hopkinton-av. and Broadway, s. w. corner, 4 lots, 100x100	$600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

Lake-av., n. w. s., lot, 100x150	$400

Greenburg.

White Plains to Tarrytown road, half acre	$400

Harrison.

Locust-av., w. s., lot No. 3, Northwood, 16 40-100 acres	$13,000
Locust-av., w. s., lot No. 3, Northwood, about 14 acres	4,200

Morrisania.

Mary-st., n. s., lots Nos. 644, 645, Melrose South, 100x100	$3,300
Washington-av., s. s., 300 ft. n. of Schuyler-st., 50x100	3,300
136th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 50x100	2,500
137th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Willis-av., 100x200	3,150

West Farms.

4th-av., n. w. s., lot No. 3, map of Claremont	$2,712

White Plains.

West-st., w. s., portion of J. Brohe's farm, 55-110 acres	$4,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., s. s., adjoining J. Mentz's, 20x100	$6,300
Berlin-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lisbon-st., 25x100	135
Berlin-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Lisbon-st., 25x100	135
Broad-st., e. s., adjoining G. D. Small's, at front	12,000
Charlton-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Marshall-st., 25x100	1,500
Ditch to Dead Creek, plot, 20 acres	14,000
Ferguson-st., e. s., 375 ft. e. of Market-st., 20x100	1,450
Kinney-st., n. s., 136 ft. from Washington-st., 24x100	[illegible]
Newark-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of Sussex-av., 27x100	1,500
Norfolk-st., w. s., 704 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x100	550
Norfolk-st., w. s., 729 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x100	550
Orange-st., G. Booth's property, 25x81	600
Orange-st., G. Booth's property, 25x80	700
Platt and Elm sts., s. w. corner, 24x100	1,000
Scriba-st., s. s., adjoining C. Britain's, 22x50	1,350
Tichenor-st., s. s., 89 ft. w. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 27 ft. front	5,300

Bloomfield.

Washington-st., n. s., adjoining Dunscomb's 5½ acres	$7,000
Wilson's-place, 125 ft. from Washington-st., 218x240	2,400
C. Y. Baldwin's property, on Third River, 40 acres	16,500

Clinton.

Coes-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of German-st., 25x100	$300

East Orange.

Springfield-av., n. s., adjoining J. J. Lyons', 160x100	$400

Montclair.

Speertown road, adjoining J. Creyman's, about 8 acres	$885
Valley road, e. s., adjoining N. Andrews', 4 17-100 acres	1,000
Valley road, 2 lots, 1¾ and 3½ acres	5,697

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., s. s., lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 42, Van Vorst's, 50x100	$7,000

Weehawken.

Lots Nos. 108, 109, 110, Weehawken Heights, 75x100	$2,600

Hudson City.

Secot-st., lot No. 8, block No. 4, Hoppe & Weber's map, 25x100	$500
Lincoln-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-place, 25x100	650

Bergen.

Hal aday and Maple sts., n. r. cor., 20x100	$4,075
Newark Plank road, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 25x[illegible]	[illegible]

25x100	2,500
Veterlin-place, s. s., near Monticello-av., 24x95	2,500

Bayonne.

Av. C, adjoining Jacob Vreeland's, 182-200 acres	$4,350

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	5,514	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	676
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	1,009
Wheat, bushels	204	Lard, pkgs.	494
Corn, bushels	18,296	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	206
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	808
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	2,721

ASHES—Continue in demand at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots at steady prices, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₽ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS furnish the following statistics of the Rio Coffee trade in 1868:

	Receipts.	Sales.
January, bags	55,279	62,648
February, bags	77,849	96,251
March, bags	82,473	56,946
April, bags	52,991	61,999
May, bags	68,283	32,287
June, bags	79,298	32,501
July, bags	38,392	28,180
August, bags	69,593	64,314
September, bags	72,282	96,330
October, bags	79,015	62,123
November, bags	82,823	73,424
December, bags	65,059	71,513
Grand Total	765,137	757,780
Rio, bags	750,565	742,120
Santos, bags	14,572	15,660

COTTON—Has been much less confidently dealt in to-day, and has been quoted lower, closing heavily. Sales since our last, 2,094 bales, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including 804 bales to spinners, 1,045 bales to speculators, and 155 bales to shippers. Sales were also reported of 100 bales Low Middling, January and February, 26c.; 150 bales Low Middling, March, 26¼c.; 50 bales Low Middling, March, 26⅛c.; 50 bales Low Middling, February, 26⅛c.; 950 bales Low Middling, January and February, private terms; 100 bales Low Middling, March, 26⅛c., ₽ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₽ lb.	24⅛	24¼	25	25⅛
Good Ordinary, ₽ lb.	25⅛	25⅜	26	26⅛
Low Middling, ₽ lb.	26⅛	26⅜	27	27⅛
Middling, ₽ lb.	27	27¼	27½	27⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,490
Receipts last week	20,880
Receipts preceding week	18,400
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	307,928
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,621
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	532,320
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,070
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,321
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	587,455
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	811,680
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	193,897
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	368,521
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,862
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,110
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,897
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,096
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,304
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,081,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	891,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,961,986
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1868	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	629,000
Exports, same time last year	473,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,553,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	395,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	326,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	32,180
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,299
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main inquiry has been for the low grades of State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted a trifle higher on light offerings. Other descriptions have been in fair supply and slack request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 05@$6 45; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7@$7 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 60@$8 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7@$7 45 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 05@$6 45
Extra State	7 00@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 15@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 00@14 00

Southern flour is inactive and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $6 90@$7 70 for poor to fair, and $7 70@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour is quite dull, sales having been made of only small lots at $8@$9 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9 75@$11 50 for new extras, ₽ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been quiet at $5 90@$8 for inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $4 25@$5 50 for Western, $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy at $4@$4 60 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held above the views of purchasers, and has been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; No. 1 Spring, $1 68@$1 72; No. 2 Spring, poor to choice, at $1 58@$1 65, in store and afloat; and White California at $2 15½@$2 35 ₽ bushel. Corn has been less freely dealt in, and quoted cheaper, especially new, which has been offered more liberally; sales have been reported, since our last, of 53,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 10½ for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 97c.@$1 01 for new do. do.; 95c.@$1 08 for new Yellow and White, according to condition and quality, per bushel. Rye has been in rather more demand, and sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels Western on private terms. On Change buyers were bidding $1 49 for Western, and holders asking 3c.@5c. more per bushel. Barley and Malt quiet and unchanged. Oats have been in light request and heavy in price. Sales, since our last, 31,000 bushels Western at 75c.@76c. in store, and 77½c.@78½c. from depot, and delivered, per bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in limited request and heavy at 75c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very dull, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₽ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day have been 30,523 Hides; sales, 20,877 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 685 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., 28c., gold, selected; 750 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 4,120 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 690 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Army, 20 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 21½@22 lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 3,300 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 24@27 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Corrientes, (to arrive, 23 lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 4,500 Dry Grande, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 3,000 Central American, (to arrive,) 19@22 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Bogota, 19 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 750 Dry Parnahiba, 15 lbs., private terms; 384 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 1,100 Dry Texas, 20@23 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., 20½c., currency, as they run; 2,100 Dry Salted Parnahiba, 27 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Salted Texas, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Wet Salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., 15c., currency, selected; 2,100 Wet Salted Mobile, 62 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 50@70 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., currency, selected; 388 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 51 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; 1,700 City Slaughter Steer, 55@70 lbs., 11¼c.@12c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 27,900, (same time last year, 176,800,) and 250 bales, as follows: 13,200 Dry Buenos Ayres; 1,500 Dry Savanilla; 2,800 Dry Mexican; 3,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 1,800 Wet Salted Para; 250 bales Calcutta Cow. Imports last year were 1,717,993 Hides from Foreign, and 603,229 Hides from Domestic Ports. Total for 1868, 2,321,222 Hides; total for 1867, 2,646,289 Hides; total for 1866, 1,941,-615 Hides; total for 1865, 1,771,141 Hides.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more demand, but at less buoyant prices, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@45c.; English Islands at 46c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 62½c.@80c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request and somewhat irregular, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52c. ₽ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 45@$3 25; Pitch at $3 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 88c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 62½; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 93c.@95c.; Olive, $2 15@$2 20 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in light demand at 16c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23½c. for Crude in bbls., and 30c.@34c. for refined in bond, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly offered and purchased at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$29 for New City and Western Mess; $27 25@$27 50 for Old Mess; $26 75@$28 for Prime Mess; $28@$28 25 for Thin Mess; $23 50@$25 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, closing heavily at 13½c.@14c., as extremes for City, and 12c.@13½c. for Western ₽ lb. Cut Meats have been in good demand at buoyant rates. Sales equal to 285 packages, at 14c.@15½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon is quiet, but stiffly held. Sales equal to 190 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 14c.; Short Clear at 15¾c.@16c.; and Short Rib at 15½c.@15¾c. ₽ lb. Lard continues in fair request at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18⅝c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for good to prime Western Steam, ₽ lb.; sales were also reported of 1,600 tierces Prime Steam, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 19c. ₽ lb. Beef has been saleable and steady at $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $12@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 165 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in demand, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$35 ₽ tierce; sales 300 tierces. Beef Hams continue in demand, and firm at $30@$34 ₽ bbl.; sales 160 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in good request at firm and rising prices.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand and at rather less firm prices, though the principal holders are not disposed to make any concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported of 190 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14c., and 61 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 15¼c.@15¾c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; also, 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 15¾c.@17½c., and 51,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather more demand at 95c.@$1 ₽ gallon; sales 180 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted somewhat firmer to-day, but not active. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₽ bbl; 22,500 bushels Wheat at 7d. by sail, and 7½d. by steamer ₽ bushel; and 360 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 21s. 6d. ₽ bbl. There were 428 vessels of all classes in port.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

[OFFICIAL.]

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869—12 o'clock M.

The gentlemen elected as Assistant Aldermen, at the election held December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, under the provisions of the amended Charter passed by the Legislature, April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the act amendatory thereof, passed by the Legislature, August thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, being chapter eight hundred and eighty-seven, having previously taken the oath of office as prescribed by law, met this day at noon, pursuant to the provisions of said acts, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall. William H. Moloney, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Councilmen of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, called the Board to order and read the following certificate:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

I, Joseph Shannon, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify that at an election held in said City on Tuesday, the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following-named persons were, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed August thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, elected to the office of Assistant Aldermen, to represent the several Assembly Districts of this City in the Board of Assistant Aldermen for a period of one year each from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine:

James Healy, First Assembly District.
Patrick Lysaght, Second Assembly District.
James A. Monaghan, Third Assembly District.
Bryan Reilly, Fourth Assembly District.
Isaac Robinson, Fifth Assembly District.
Lawrence E. Hill, Sixth Assembly District.
John Hampson, Seventh Assembly District.
Edward Welch, Eighth Assembly District.
Peter Culkin, Ninth Assembly District.
Joseph Hoffman, Jr., Tenth Assembly District.
Charles C. Pinckney, Eleventh Assembly District.
Thomas F. Daly, Twelfth Assembly District.
Patrick Gibney, Thirteenth Assembly District.
John Reilly, Fourteenth Assembly District.
Austin V. Pettit, Fifteenth Assembly District.
Nicholas Haughton, Sixteenth Assembly District.
George W. Cregier, Seventeenth Assembly District.
Bernard O'Neil, Eighteenth Assembly District.
David S. Jackson, Jr., Nineteenth Assembly District.
James Cunningham, Twentieth Assembly District.
Stephen Roberts, Twenty-first Assembly District.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

The Clerk then called the roll of members of the Board, in accordance with the foregoing certificate, when the following-named Assistant Aldermen responded to their names, and took their seats:

James Healy, First Assembly District.
Patrick Lysaght, Second Assembly District.
James A. Monaghan, Third Assembly District.
Bryan Reilly, Fourth Assembly District.
Isaac Robinson, Fifth Assembly District.
Lawrence E. Hill, Sixth Assembly District.
John Hampson, Seventh Assembly District.
Edward Welch, Eighth Assembly District.
Peter Culkin, Ninth Assembly District.
Joseph Hoffman, Jr., Tenth Assembly District.
Charles C. Pinckney, Eleventh Assembly District.
Thomas F. Daly, Twelfth Assembly District.
Patrick Gibney, Thirteenth Assembly District.
John Reilly, Fourteenth Assembly District.
Austin V. Pettit, Fifteenth Assembly District.
Nicholas Haughton, Sixteenth Assembly District.
George W. Cregier, Seventeenth Assembly District.
Bernard O'Neil, Eighteenth Assembly District.
David S. Jackson, Jr., Nineteenth Assembly District.
James Cunningham, Twentieth Assembly District.
Stephen Roberts, Twenty-first Assembly District.

The Clerk announced that a quorum was present, and stated that he was now ready to hear any motion which might be made with a view to organizing the Board.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that Assistant Alderman Gibney take the chair, for the purpose of temporary organization.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman Gibney then took the chair, and addressed the Board as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN: I tender you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in selecting me as your presiding officer while effecting a permanent organization. I am now ready to hear any motion which may be made with a view to effecting an organization for the year.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Assistant Alderman Daly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, as members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, hereby appoint James A. Monaghan, one of the members of this body, to be President of the Board for the ensuing year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; and further, that we choose William H. Moloney as Clerk of said Board; Patrick Fitzsimmons as Sergeant-at-Arms; Jacob E. Roome as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and John B. Wilt as Doorkeeper, each and every one for the ensuing year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; and the above-mentioned persons are hereby declared duly elected to the office herein severally assigned to them.

Assistant Alderman Roberts presented the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution presented by Assistant Alderman Daly:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, hereby appoint and choose as officers of the Board for this current year the following persons, to wit:

George W. Cregier, as President;
Hamlin Babcock, as Clerk;
John Bennett, as Sergeant-at-Arms;
Andrew J. Minon, as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms;
John R. Farrington, as Doorkeeper; and the above-named persons are hereby declared duly elected to the several offices above mentioned.

Assistant Alderman Roberts moved that the proposed substitute be adopted.

The temporary President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion of Assistant Alderman Roberts.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Pending the call of the roll, Assistant Aldermen Monaghan and Cregier asked to be excused from voting.

On the conclusion of the call of the roll, the temporary President put the question whether the Board would excuse Assistant Aldermen Monaghan and Cregier from voting.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly then moved that the resolution presented by Assistant Alderman Daly be adopted.

The temporary President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Cregier—2.

Pending the call of the roll, Assistant Alderman Monaghan asked to be excused from voting.

On the conclusion of the call of the roll, the temporary President put the question whether the Board would excuse Assistant Alderman Monaghan from voting.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The temporary President thereupon announced that James A. Monaghan was duly elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; that William H. Moloney was duly elected Clerk; that Patrick Fitzsimmons was duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms; that Jacob E. Roome was duly elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; and that John B. Wilt was duly elected Doorkeeper.

The temporary President appointed Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly and Cregier to conduct the President elect to the chair.

The President was welcomed to the chair by the temporary President, and addressed the Board as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN: I give you my thanks for the signal honor you have done me, in making me your presiding officer for the year.

I shall earnestly endeavor to discharge the duties of the position fully and impartially, and to the satisfaction of every member of the Board. The Board is now organized and ready to proceed to business.

RULES OF ORDER.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of order of the Board of Councilmen of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight be the rules of order of this Board until otherwise ordered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President announced that the rules of order of the Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight would govern the proceedings of this Board until otherwise ordered.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him that the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was duly organized, and ready to proceed to business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President named as such Committee—
Assistant Alderman Gibney,
Assistant Alderman Daly, and
Assistant Alderman Pinckney.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the performance of the duty assigned to them.

Subsequently, the Committee returned and reported through their Chairman (Assistant Alderman Gibney) that they had fulfilled the instructions of the Board; that the Mayor thanked them and the Board of Assistant Aldermen for their courtesy, and said he would presently communicate with the Board in writing.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen and inform them that the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President appointed as such Committee—
Assistant Alderman Cunningham,
Assistant Alderman Reilly, and
Assistant Alderman Hampson.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the performance of the duty assigned to them.

Subsequently, the Committee returned and reported, through their Chairman, (Assistant Alderman Cunningham,) that they had fulfilled the instructions of the Board; that the President of the Board of Aldermen thanked them and the Board of Assistant Aldermen for their courtesy, and stated that the Board of Aldermen would presently communicate with the Board of Assistant Aldermen by a committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

COMMITTEE FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Ward, O'Brien and Cuddy, here appeared and were presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms. They stated, through their Chairman, (Alderman Ward,) that they had been deputed by the Board of Aldermen to announce to the Board of Assistant Aldermen that the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine were duly organized, and ready to proceed to business.

The President thanked the Committee on behalf of the Board, for their courtesy and the courtesy of the Board of Aldermen, and stated that the Board of Assistant Aldermen were fully organized, and had deputed a Committee to communicate that fact to the Board of Aldermen.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen then withdrew.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the Third Avenue Railroad Company immediately, to cease using steam or dummy engines for the purpose of removing snow from their tracks, the said use being in violation of the laws and ordinances of the City; and the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to prosecute the said Company for the recovery of the penalty or penalties incurred by the said Company for such violation.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to report to this Board whether he has made any contract for cleaning snow and ice from Broadway during the present Winter; also the nature and terms of such contract, if made, and whether the terms of such contract are enforced by the Street Department.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the said resolution be laid over.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that when the Board adjourns the adjournment be until Monday next, the eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the "P. H. Keenan Association," to attend their second annual ball, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, twelfth instant.

Which was accepted.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the "Wm. H. Mansfield Association" to attend their first annual soiree, at Irving Hall on Friday evening, eighth instant.

Which was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, congratulating the City and the respective Boards of the Common Council upon their official organization for the year, and in regard to the custom of an annual message by the Mayor to the Common Council.

(For which see proceedings of Board of Aldermen.)

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes and ordered on file.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The President here announced the appointment of the Committee on Finance for the year, as follows:
Assistant Alderman Culkin,
Assistant Alderman Robinson, and
Assistant Alderman Cunningham.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned till Monday next, the eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of O. E. WOOD & CO. is dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

General partners, { O. E. WOOD, JNO. MAXWELL, ISRAEL A. BARKER.
Special partners, { JAS. L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.

O. E. WOOD will for the present attend to the settlement of the business at office of MAXWELL & BARKER, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the firm of MAXWELL & BARKER, to commence 2d January, 1869, and terminate 31st December, 1871, for the transaction of the Dry Goods Commission Business. JAMES L. BRUMLEY, of Brooklyn, and CHARLES KELLOGG, of New-York, are the special partners, and have each contributed to the common stock the sum of $20,000.

General partners, { JOHN MAXWELL, ISRAEL A. BARKER.
Special partners, { JAMES L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, is this dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of

ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting a dry goods, importing and jobbing business in the City of New-York, and have taken the store No. 335 Broadway, recently occupied by Strang & Adriance.

THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD,
EDWARD B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of ALEXANDER ORR, the surviving members of the firm of A. & W. ORR & CO. will continue the business of manufacturing paper, under the firm name of ORRS & CO.—Dated, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1868.

WILLIAM ORR,
WM. ORR CUNNINGHAM,
ALEXANDER M. ORR.

THE INTEREST OF MR. EUGENE MCGUIRE, in the firm of E. S. JOHNSON & CO., ceases from this date. The remaining partners will continue the business of Gold Pen Manufacturing, and dealing in all kinds of Holders, at No. 44 Nassau-st., under the same style firm name.

E. S. JOHNSON,
M. N. WELLS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1868.

No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of CHASE & HIGGINSON, for the transaction of a general commission business in Government securities, stocks, State and railroad bonds.

EDWARD E. CHASE,
JAMES J. HIGGINSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership and firm of JOSEPH BLACK & CO., composed of JOSEPH BLACK and GEORGE P. KATO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSEPH BLACK,
G. P. KATO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

JAN. 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm of BLOOMER, GRIFFITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEOPHILUS J. BLOOMER,
JAMES I. GRIFFITH,
HARRIET A. BIKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

NOTICE.—THE HARDWARE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by WALSH, COULTER & CO. will be continued from this date under the name of WALSH, COULTER & WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

OFFICE OF GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. HENRY S. TITUS IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MR. GEORGE A. SOPER WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date, on account of ill health.

JOHN A. ISELIN & CO.

MR. J. B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm from this date by mutual consent.

J. C. CONVERSE, SLAGDEN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER IN A PROFITABLE DINING SALOON AND BAKERY BUSINESS WANTED.—An excellent opening in an old established genteel place, to an active man for about $1,000. For particulars inquire of Mr. ELKINS, No. 21 Bible House, 3d-av.

A PARTY HAVING $5,000 TO INVEST in a safe business, with or without his services, can hear of a good opportunity, and learn particulars at a personal interview, by addressing S. S. S., Box No. 125 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CUSTOM AND flouring mill, near a beautiful and flourishing village on the Erie Railway; best of water power. Inquire of DEMAREST WYGANT, No. 157 Reade-st., New-York.

A CHANCE FOR AN UMBRELLA OR cane manufacturer; can monopolize the trade. Address L. L. BATES, Lovejoy's Hotel.

CASH.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS TO INvest, only where it will pay largely. Address full particulars to J. H. H., Station D, City.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT—NO HUMBUG. $20,000 GIVen to anyone who can surpass her in giving true information; to is you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoter, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Stoddart, Rockwell, Polk, Milton, Browne, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fon anel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louise Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS. THE AIR KING, &c. By a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—KATE KEARNY. Evening—THE QUIET FAMILY and ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE-SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS FROM POPULAR AUTHORS. By Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vandenhoff.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
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Ten copies	$15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The war news from Paraguay is unimportant. The United States Minister to Paraguay, Mr. McMahon, had an interview recently with Gen. Lopez, who promised full reparation for the outrages committed against the American flag.

Formidable Republican demonstrations have recently taken place in various cities in Spain. In one, the insurgents endeavored to seize the arms and ammunition in the arsenals, but were prevented. A Government force was sent to the scene, and the arms were removed to Cadiz. The siege of Madrid has been raised by a proclamation. Gen. Prim announces that the volunteers are not to be disarmed.

More disturbances are reported in Italy, on account of the collection of taxes. Gen. Cardona has been sent to Parma, to restore order in that city.

The British ship *Southern Empire*, Capt. Dunlap, is reported to have been lost at sea on the 30th of December. She foundered in a heavy gale and all her crew was lost. She was *en route* from New-Orleans to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton.

CHINA.

Intelligence from China, received in this City yesterday, is to the effect that three British war vessels recently reached Nankin, and the British Consul forthwith demanded of the Chinese officials reparation for the insult offered the missionaries at Yang Chow recently. The officials endeavored to procrastinate, when they were informed that unless they returned a satisfactory answer by 5 o'clock of that day the Consul would seize a Chinese war vessel then lying at anchor at Nankin. The demands were at once complied with. Three hundred men were to be sent at once to Yang Chow to degrade and punish the Chinese officers who permitted the insult. The first Protestant Church in Central China was dedicated in Hankow, by the Bishop of Victoria, on the 7th of November.

CONGRESS.

Several communications from the heads of departments were presented to the Senate yesterday, and referred to Committees. A number of petitions and resolutions of inquiry were also referred to Committees. The bill providing for an air-line railroad from Washington to New-York was taken up. Mr. Sherman made a lengthy argument in its favor, after which its further consideration was postponed until Monday. The bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, of Alabama, for property taken by our army during the war was taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued. Without taking action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after a brief discussion, the bill relieving John S. Stokes, of Alabama, of his legal and political disabilities was passed. A resolution was agreed to asking the Secretary of the Treasury to report why the offices of Superintendents of Exports and Drawbacks in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, had not been discontinued, as required by law. At the request of the Chairman of the Select Committee, now investigating the recent election frauds in New-York, it was ordered that the testimony taken be printed as soon as written out. The Committee on Appropriations reported the bill making appropriations for the navy for the year ending June 30, 1870. It appropriates $15,273,672, or $2,091,578 less than the amount required for the current year. The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates $18,250,000. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, made a lengthy speech, reviewing the financial condition of the country and indicating some places where retrenchment might be made. The bill was reported to the House and passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Brooks moved to insert an appropriation for the support of a mission at Rome. After some debate the amendment was rejected. After the rejection of other amendments offered the bill was reported to the House, and its further consideration postponed until Monday. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement of the sales of gold by the Treasury since Jan. 1, 1863, after which the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate a large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred. On motion of Senator Beach, his resolution directing the Railroad Committee to investigate the circumstances connected with the issue of stock by the Hudson River and Central Railroads, and to report what action is necessary to protect *bona fide* stockholders, was taken from the table and passed, the Committee being instructed to report within thirty days. The Senate then adjourned.

The Speaker of the House presented the reports of the various Boards of the Metropolitan District. A resolution asking for a committee of five to investigate the recent issue of Hudson River and Central Railroad stock, gave rise to some debate and was tabled. Mr. Nachtman introduced a bill to amend the Excise law, vesting in the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn the power to grant licenses to retail liquor dealers. A number of petitions and resolutions were presented and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

According to reports from Cardenas the insurrection in Cuba is dying out. The sugar crop promises well, but a sufficient number of hands cannot be obtained to gather it. The negroes of Havana yesterday celebrated "King's Day" with customary festivities. Two murders were committed during the day by negroes. An officer of the Spanish army killed Señor Tirso Vasquez, a Cuban, in the streets of Havana yesterday. They were engaged in a quarrel, when the officer ran his sword through the body of his adversary. The murderer was promptly arrested.

The Joint Republican caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday nominated John Scott, of Huntingdon, for United States Senator. The Legislature has adjourned to Tuesday next. James A. Bayard, it is said, will be elected Senator from Delaware for the remainder of the term of the late Senator Riddle. He is now serving in that position by appointment. His son, Thomas F. Bayard, is at present the favorite candidate for the full term, the election for which will take place on Tuesday next. Lieut.-Gov. Cumback, of Indiana, it is reported, will be chosen United States Senator from that State. Hon. Z. Chandler, of Michigan, has been renominated for United States Senator from that State by the Republican Legislative caucus.

The message of the Governor of Kentucky, sent to the Legislature on Friday, is a paper devoted almost exclusively to State purposes. It virtually eschews national politics, and suggests views and plans for the purpose of developing the resources of the State, especially its mineral wealth, and inviting to its borders an industrious and working population. He simply alludes to President Grant by the assurance of a cordial support in all his efforts to restore and unite the Government under the Constitution, and thus produce a lasting and harmonious peace.

The meeting of the owners of the through line from Washington to New-York, held in Baltimore on Monday and Tuesday, it is stated was for the purpose of completing and perfecting arrangements in reference to new equipment for the present line, its improvement and the thorough accommodation of the travel; and not for consultation with reference to Senator Sherman's Air-line bill, now before Congress.

The writ in the suit of Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., *vs.* the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Cambridge, Mass., for depriving him of the use of his right to vote in the last national election, was entered in the Superior Court at Boston on Tuesday, and his declaration was filed. The trial will probably take place at the April Term.

The caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator from Minnesota is to be held at St. Paul on the 14th inst. Mr. Wilkinson's friends are hopeful, but Mr. Ramsey's supporters deem his reëlection certain.

A white man named William O. Markham, living at Colesville, N. Y., concealed himself in his own house yesterday and deliberately shot and killed a negro named Enoch who was passing in the street. No reason for the murder is given.

A fire in Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday night, destroyed the stores of A. C. Brackenridge & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, and Alexander & Bros., grocers. The loss will amount to about $10,000; partially insured.

A summary of all the evidence given at the United States Court, before Commissioner Owens, charging David Leichtenstein, a former Internal Revenue Inspector, with receiving 20,000 valuable cigars and a check for $100 to settle a complaint made against Oscar Hotze, appears in the TIMES this morning. The case has been adjourned until Saturday next.

Last evening Prof. E. N. Horsford delivered the seventh lecture of a scientific course at Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street, before the American Institute. The subject was "The Philosophy of the Oven." The discourse was interesting and instructive, and was well received by a large and appreciative audience.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was less active yesterday. Cotton was cheaper. Other than low grades of Flour were heavy and drooping; Wheat, Corn and Oats less buoyant; Pork and Lard again stronger in price. The freight market was quiet, with 428 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Freedom and Responsibility of the Public Press—The Pollard Murder.

We published a day or two since a detailed statement by Mr. J. M. Hanna, who was associated with Mr. H. Rives Pollard in the editorship of the Richmond *Public Opinion*, of the circumstances which led to the murder of the latter by young Grant. This statement does not in the least change the character of the murder, or modify what must be the judgment of any sensible man in regard to it; but it does very considerably enhance our sense of the criminal nature of the act by which Mr. Pollard provoked his own assassination.

It has been claimed in some quarters that Mr. Pollard was shot for asserting the freedom of the Press, and that this freedom is threatened with destruction by such acts, if they are allowed to pass unpunished. So they are,—and so is every other kind of freedom,—and indeed everything else worth preserving in society. When one man may, for whatever cause or under whatever provocation, deliberately kill another, without being held responsible to the law, and suffering such penalty as the law fairly administered would inflict, there is an end of everything like regulated, civilized society. The community in which such a thing is possible is controlled by the passions of its people, not by their reason embodied in settled law; and this is what constitutes a *savage* state. And it is idle and absurd to talk of the freedom of the *Press* in any such connection. One might as well complain that the freedom of the Press is threatened or impaired in the Cannibal Islands or by the habits of the Digger Indians. Where the law secures nothing,—neither property nor life,—it can scarcely be expected to secure freedom of the Press.

It seems that Mr. Pollard heard at the hotel a report that a young lady belonging to a respectable family of Richmond had eloped, and requested Mr. Hanna to find out all he could about it, and embody the whole in a sharp and spicy article. To the intimation that the names of the parties ought to be suppressed, he replied "No, *my* name is not suppressed by the newspapers when *I* get into trouble; put the names in, in full. I am responsible." The report of the alleged elopement became generally current, and, of course, was constantly exaggerated. A friend of the family called on Mr. Pollard, and, learning from him what he intended to publish about it, tried to induce him to forego his purpose, assuring him the report was untrue, giving him a statement of the facts out of which the report had grown, and offering to make any compensation which Mr. Pollard might require for the suppression of the publication,—proposing finally to fill the space, which the article would occupy, with an advertisement and pay for it. Of a subsequent interview, Mr. Hanna says:

"Late on Thursday evening there was another interview between the gentleman representing the Grant family and Mr. Pollard, in the presence of the writer. The conversation again, as before, hinged on the possibility of suppressing the publication. The intermediator at last, rising with impatience, said with emphasis, 'Mr. Pollard, is there no way by which this can be prevented? I am a friend of the family, am acting as such, and *do assure you, upon the honor of a gentleman, that the reports concerning its members are false—utterly false.*' Mr. Pollard, rising, walked the floor of his sanctum, then resumed his seat and replied: 'As for any pecuniary considerations that may be offered me, *that is purely a matter of business. I publish my paper to sell. If Mr. Grant, or you, as his representative, wish to purchase this edition of my paper, I will sell it to you;* or I will sell a half interest in my paper, or I will sell it entire; for I have wished for some time to form another newspaper association in New-York City. But as for selling *my principle, that I will never do; there is not money enough to buy me.*' The gentleman remained silent, and Mr. Pollard resumed: 'Or, if I publish this article, this I am willing to do; I will open my columns to Mr. Grant, and I will print line for line and word for word whatever he may write in contradiction of the article.'"

Subsequently the article itself was shown to the gentleman in question, who said "it was not so bad as he expected," but that there was nevertheless "not one word of truth in the whole of it." Mr. Pollard, in reply, referred to the reports that were current about it, and said he "felt justified in publishing the article." He did so, with the result known.

It is to be noted that—

1. This was purely a private matter, which involved no public interest whatever, no question of public policy, no matter of public concern—it involved only the peace of a private family, and the reputation of a young lady who was a member of it.

2. The article was not one of opinion, but embodied mere reports and rumors for which nobody was responsible, till Mr. Pollard made himself responsible, by indorsing and asserting them as facts, which he did in face of the solemn assurance of a gentleman, who knew all about the matter, that they were not facts, but falsehoods.

3. Mr. Pollard asserted his intention to print the article, as a matter "of principle." The only "principle" involved was the right to print any attack on private character,—of man or woman,—true or false, which he might *choose* to print. After it was printed the party aggrieved might buy the whole edition of his paper and so suppress the slander, if he chose, as Mr. Pollard "printed his paper to sell." Under the same "principle" Mr. P. could of course reprint the article in every successive issue of his paper and compel his victim to buy the whole edition of every number, as his only condition of safety. If this is not plain, barefaced "black-mail," then we know not what would be; and how it differs in "principle" from highway robbery, where one holds a pistol to another's head and demands his money as the price of his life, we fail to see.

All this does not make Grant's offence in shooting Pollard anything less than murder; and the manner in which he did it proves him to be, not merely a murderer, but a cowardly assassin. But Pollard's conduct was exceedingly base; and we object to any attempt to justify or extenuate it, under pretended regard for the freedom of the Press.

The Press needs freedom for the just and useful discussion of public questions,—of events, and of the public character of public men and of their private character so far as that may affect their public acts. And this freedom is secured to the Press by the law, by juries and by public opinion. But the Press does not need, nor ask, for freedom to attack *private character*, or to put in print and publish to the world, the scandals and rumors that float in certain circles of society. The journalist who claims such freedom as a means of "selling his paper," confesses himself by that very claim to be reckless of honor and of principle,—a mere depredator on society, who lives on what he can extort from the fears or the pride of those whom he may select for his victims. And the journalist who demands such a freedom for the Press at large, under the belief that it is essential to its usefulness within its proper sphere, mistakes greatly the duties and responsibilities of his own profession, while he degrades its character and makes it a scourge and a curse to the community where it exists.

The Press in this country has all the freedom which its own good requires, or which is consistent with the order and peace of society. The law of libel is not marked by undue severity, nor is it administered with unjust rigor, as a general thing, so far as we are aware, in any State of the Union. Editors, even those who are most careful and conscientious in the supervision of their issues, will sometimes be put to inconvenience by libel suits or indictments; but this is an evil which they can very well endure in view of the fact that it involves results far less serious than would follow any such relaxation of the law as editors of Mr. Pollard's stamp practically claim.

The Darien Canal.

The attention of the world has once more been drawn by Mr. Cushing's mission to that narrow neck of land which joins North and South America, and which one never sees on the map without feeling it is there to be cut through. To aid the guillotining of that tempting neck, in the interests of American commerce, is the object of Mr. Cushing's journey. That the result of his negotiations with the Government of New-Granada will be the concession to the United States of a right of way to build an interoceanic canal, can be confidently anticipated. As to the rest, it may be laid down as a safe proposition that, great as are the difficulties in constructing a canal across the Isthmus, there are none to which the existing devices of modern engineering are not fully adequate.

To this stupendous engineering feat, compared with which even the Suez Canal dwindles in magnitude, none of the petty States contiguous to the Isthmus ever dreamt, of course, of addressing themselves. More than one commercial European Power has, however, carefully watched and weighed it. Everybody will recall the uneasiness with which in our country the surveys and experiments of English engineers, many years ago, were observed; and still fresher in memory is the outcry of indignation wherewith the French occupation of Mexico was instinctively connected by our people with this same grand problem. Often postponed,—now by more pressing schemes of internal policy, now by political difficulties, anon by the war, and always by the prodigious character of the undertaking, this magnificent enterprise has yet never been lost sight of by Americans. What it means is no less than the grand highway of commerce between Asia and the rest of the world, and as such it was felt that it must be built by American capital, under American auspices, and established forever under American control. The proper time for the task has now apparently come, and the sudden and vast increase of trans-Pacific trade demands that it be pushed forward without delay.

In another column a correspondent sets forth what has already been done and what remains to do to open this grand conduit of commerce. He shows that the various and shifting lines proposed in former years have now been reduced to two routes, either of which is, by the testimony of able engineers, perfectly feasible. One of these routes runs from the Gulf of San Miguel to Caledonia Bay, the other from the Bayano River to the Gulf of San Blas. The latter, whose total length is thirty miles, embraces the audacious feature of a tunnel through the Cordilleras (to which that under Mont Cenis is trivial) seven miles long, 100 feet wide and 115 feet high, through which, of course, the largest man-of-war could be made to pass. A tidal lock and an aqueduct over the Mamoni River are also embraced in the plan. The rude estimate of the total cost of construction is $65,000,000.

It is to secure the privilege of further surveys, and a final right of way, that Mr. Cushing is now dispatched by the Department of State to New-Granada. Should his mission be satisfactory, a strong company of New-York capitalists and engineers stands ready to begin the grand enterprise of an interoceanic ship canal—an enterprise which, if brought to a successful issue, will stand unmatched even in modern engineering science.

The Twelfth-street Murder.

We are surprised that the Police authorities, having thus far failed in getting hold of the murderers of Mr. Rogers, should not have procured the offer of a much larger reward for their arrest. When Mayor Hall sent to them for information on the subject, they replied that no action on his part was necessary, as they had offered a reward of $1,000.

We have no doubt that the offer of a very large reward would go a great way toward a revelation of the facts of this horrible mystery. The man guilty of the actual deed of murder is still at large, and his accomplice is still at large; and nothing has been found out about either of them—unless indeed the individual who surrendered himself because he thought he was an object of suspicion, shall be able to furnish some clue which will lead to the authors of the crime.

We have no doubt that *at least half a dozen persons in the City—the associates, relatives and friends of the assassins—are aware of the facts*, and could put the Police in possession of information that would lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of this, one of the most alarming of all the recent murders that have shocked the City.

We have no doubt that a reward *of ten thousand or of twenty thousand dollars* would be sure to induce some one of those who are very certainly cognizant of the perpetrators of the crime to communicate the facts, or put the Police on the scent of the culprits.

We urge those concerned to make an offer of this kind. And the whole community is concerned. No life can be considered safe if assassins are allowed to carry on their work in this City as they have done during the past year; and especially if the cold-blooded assassins of a respectable citizen, in open daylight, in a leading street in the heart of the City, are allowed to escape with impunity.

We, therefore, urge the public, and especially the more wealthy members of the community, to take the matter in hand. If the Police authorities and the Municipal authorities, fail to do their duty,—if the murderers of Mr. Rogers are not by this time in the hands of the Police,—a dozen or twenty of our leading citizens should unite in the offer of a reward of *twenty thousand dollars* for their arrest. Some such step should be taken in behalf of the community, and in the interest of each of its members.

And when caught, let the murderers be promptly tried, speedily convicted, and quickly hung.

It is disgraceful to witness the imbecility of those who ought to be on the alert, night and day, to secure the arrest of these murderers. We suppose it is hoped that the excitement about it will soon blow over, and the whole affair will soon be forgotten. There is too much likelihood of this. There is too much danger of it. But who will then be the next victim of the assassin? Who can tell?

Clerk of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education is to elect its Clerk for the coming year next Wednesday evening. As we have already stated, there are two candidates for the place, Mr. Boese, who has served in that capacity since 1858, with ability, fairness and unquestioned uprightness, and Mr. Hitchman, who is brought forward by a portion of the representatives of the Democratic Party.

The *World* does not hesitate to allege that Mr. Hitchman is the candidate of the "Ring," and that the effort to elect him in place of Mr. Boese is simply an attempt to eject an officer who has been too honest and firm to be made their tool, and to put in his place one who will do, or suffer anything to be done, which the corrupt combination in question may demand at his hands. As both the candidates are Democrats, we regard the *World* as good authority on the subject of their rival claims. We presume its explanation of the objects of the movement to put Mr. Hitchman in Mr. Boese's place is correct; and that journal is certainly entitled to great credit and to the public gratitude for the vigor and earnestness with which it resists the scheme.

Those who have watched the course of events are aware that it has been a favorite project of the "Ring," for some time past, to get as absolute control of the Board of Education, and of its very large disbursements, as they have of those in every other department of the City Government. This object has been openly proclaimed more than once by representatives and agents of the "Ring;"—and it is but a few months since that a direct attempt was made to introduce into the schools the same system which is so rigidly acted upon elsewhere, of levying upon the *teachers* for a percentage on their salaries for the benefit of those who have the power to deprive them of their positions. The attempt was only partially successful; but until that principle is recognized, and every one holding an appointment under members of the Board responds to calls of this sort, and concedes the duty of paying for his place, the effort to get control of the Board will not be abandoned.

Mr. Boese has been vigorous, firm and uncompromising in his hostility to everything of this kind; and in this way he has incurred the opposition of those who are at the bottom of the movement. We trust the Board has too just an estimate of his services, and of the real interests of the school system in our City, to warrant any serious apprehensions that the scheme will succeed. The Board must be kept out of party complications of all kinds, and must not become either the tool or the agent of the corrupt combinations which afflict all political parties, if our system of schools is to be kept up.

Mr. Gladstone at Greenwich.

Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and member of Parliament for Greenwich, addressed his constituents on the occasion of his reëlection, after acceptance of office. The weather, we are told, was gloomy, but waving of hats, cheering, and musical performances, together with the natural delight which he must have experienced at finding once more a rest for the sole of his foot, after all his representative wanderings to and fro, seem to have had a most exhilarating effect on the orator. In a speech of nearly an hour's duration, terminating with a sentence composed of no less than two hundred and sixty words, and interspersed in the newspaper reports with "loud cheers," "loud laughter," and "laughter and cheers" every half dozen lines, Mr. Gladstone thanked his new constituents for the "unprecedented kindness" which he had received at their hands, and gave utterance to a jubilant shout of triumph over his vanquished foes. For the first time since his expulsion from power three years ago, Mr. Gladstone was actually good-humored and even facetious. Instead of holding Mr. Disraeli up to public execration and scorn as a hypocrite, traitor, and unscrupulous adventurer, he simply made mild fun of the precipitate retreat of his opponent as soon as the general result of the elections became known. The Tory Ministry "melted away, in the words of our greatest poet, 'like a mockery thing of snow.'" If found unfaithful to his trust, he only hoped he should be as summarily dismissed from the public service as "somebody else" had recently been. "Somebody else" will probably have "something else" to say on the subject when Parliament reassembles; but, in the meantime, Mr. Gladstone has an unquestionable right to "chaff" his vanquished adversaries to his heart's content, in whatever style he chooses. It is not that which he would have adopted in addressing an assemblage of Oxford "double-firsts," or of Lancashire merchant princes, but he evidently feels the different character of the electoral atmosphere which now surrounds him.

For the rest, Mr. Gladstone naturally adopted a somewhat graver tone when treating of the momentous issues before the country, for the raising of which he himself is mainly responsible, and which in a few weeks he will be called upon to face in the capacity of chief Minister of the Crown. On these matters, even, his tone was scarcely that which would pass current within the walls of St. Stephen's as "Parliamentary," but it was certainly free from that intense bitterness which characterized his stump speeches throughout his electioneering campaign in Lancashire. He criticized the administration of the Tories in every department pretty severely, it is true, but he would have been false to his colors if he had not. He reprobated the increased expenditure which the country had been called upon to defray during the Derby-Disraeli tenure of office, but he abstained from the disingenuous misrepresentations in which he dealt so freely during the heat of the electoral contest, and he further pledged himself, for the first time, that the estimates which it would be the duty of himself and his colleagues to present in February, should give evidence of their good faith and earnestness in laboring to effect retrenchment in every department.

With regard to the great question of the day, Mr. Gladstone said but little worthy of repetition. The main point he made was on the difference existing between the cases of the English and Irish branches of the Established Church, it being idle, he said, to weigh the two in the same scale—an assurance on his part which will probably go a good way to do away with the scruples of a large number of devoted Anglicans who shrink from heartily espousing the cause of justice to Ireland, through fear of the ultimate intentions of its champion. Altogether, this speech of the Liberal leader will probably advance his prospects materially—which can scarcely be said of the majority of his recent public oratorical manifestoes.

MINOR TOPICS.

During the past ten days failures to the extent of about four millions of dollars have occurred in this City, among jobbing and commission houses in the dry goods trade. Business in this line has been very dull for nearly two years; it has not paid. The recent failure of one of the largest dry goods houses was due to heavy losses through customers in the Northwestern States. There are apprehensions that a few other houses may be forced to succumb, but the leading dealers hope by rigid retrenchment to overcome present difficulties. No alarm is necessary, as we are informed on excellent authority.

The speech of Mr. Washburne, yesterday, in the House, on the appropriations to be made by Congress, and the expenditures of the Government for the coming year, will be found among the proceedings of Congress this morning. It is well worthy of reading and thought.

Senator Morton has written a second letter to Mr. Greeley on the subject of resuming specie payments. It is brief, and contests but one or two of the positions of Mr. Greeley. The subject is getting to be a little stale with general readers, for everybody feels bound to write upon it, and so the Press is overburdened with it. Senator Morton's letter will be found in another column.

A Washington dispatch says:

"Supervisor Dutcher has suspended Collector Callahan, of the Ninth District of New-York, for corruption. The office has been put in charge of Henry Wood, brother of Fernando Wood, Congressman from that District. *Callahan and Wood are both Democrats.*"

We should think so! Fernando Wood procured Callahan's appointment, in return for which Callahan made Wood's brother Deputy Collector, *dividing* with him the fees of the office. Callahan probably knew as little about the duties of his office, and was as thoroughly incapable of performing them honestly, as any other man in the District, and this is saying a good deal. His evidence before the Retrenchment Committee, which we published lately, shows his calibre and character. But he knew how to secure Congressman Wood's influence, and divide the fees with his brother. Possibly the two amounted to about the same thing. Now that the Deputy gets *all* the fees, perhaps the Congressman will concede that Callahan deserved removal.

Wall-street seemed very much relieved toward the close of business hours yesterday by a notable relaxation in the Money line. Stocks were more confidently dealt in at stronger prices. In the Public Funds an unusually spirited movement occurred, leading to a sharp rally in values. Most of the great houses were free buyers, particularly of the later issues of the Five-Twenty bonds, the offerings of which perceptibly diminished. The mail orders from investors were quite extensive. The general market closed with an an upward tendency for all substantial properties. Gold and Exchange were firm but quiet.

Mr. Kelley's bill, reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, providing that the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering may hereafter be filled by a civilian, is a very excellent one, and we hope Congress will make it a law. Had this liberty of choice existed at the creation of the office, and had advantage been taken of it, we might have been some millions of dollars richer in the Treasury, and enormously more efficient in our navy.

Congressmen are just now quite busy at the confessional—acknowledging how sinfully they have abused the franking privilege. Most of them have the grace to seem repentant and promise they will do so no more. Some, however, like Mr. Lynch, of Maine, say it has been "usual" to frank political documents, speeches, newspapers, &c., and they intend to continue the practice. If we could at all count on the sense of justice in Congress, we should predict the speedy abolition of the whole thing. But as we can't, we don't.

We publish in another column a letter from President Ewell, of the "College of William and Mary," in Virginia, setting forth the condition of the institution and the grounds of the appeal made by its friends to the favor and aid of the people of the North. The buildings of the college were destroyed by the Union troops during the war, not only, in Gen. Meade's opinion, without either necessity or authority, but merely as one of those useless acts of vandal violence which occur in all wars. Through the aid of some gentlemen in Washington, and of Messrs. A. T. Stewart, W. E. Dodge, A. Belmont, Robert Bonner, and others in New York, a beginning was made last year of the work of rebuilding them. They are now more than half done, and may be ready for the opening of the next term, provided additional funds can be procured. The college is the oldest in the country, with the exception of Harvard, and its very great importance, especially to the tide-water region of Virginia, as well as the fact that many of the most distinguished men of the country have been educated within its walls, give it very strong claims to public attention and favor. President Ewell has received from Gen. Grant, Chief Justice Chase, and other distinguished public men, assurances of a very warm interest in the object of his mission and expressions of their earnest hope that it may be successful.

Mayor Hall could not signalize his advent as Chief Magistrate of the City in a more acceptable manner than by inventing some means for ridding us of the distress consequent upon snow-clogged streets. We understand that he is at present considering how this may be done, and looks favorably upon a proposition which has been made to him by Mr. B. A. Smith, the inventor of the street-sweeping machines which are extensively used in this and other cities for clearing the railroad tracks of snow. Mr. Smith has invented a new machine for lifting and melting the snow, which may be considered of great importance if it will accomplish the work he has laid out for it. It is merely a portable furnace, in which certain chemical substances are to be consumed which will radiate a heat so intense that the snow must rapidly disappear and flow into the culverts. The plan seems feasible, and in the hands of a person of Mr. Smith's large experience in street-cleaning, we are disposed to think it may prove practicable. With four of these furnaces Mr. Smith asserts that he can, in the course of a single night, remove a fall of six or eight inches of snow from Broadway, provided he gets to work soon after the fall has ceased. If this can be done there will be wise economy, not only in clearing Broadway, but also in making the narrow business streets passable. We must in some manner supersede our present method of submitting to our Winter-long miseries. Art and invention must sooner or later overcome the slow processes of nature.

Yesterday was the *Jour des Rois*—a festival wholly unknown to our brief American calendar of holidays, but one whereof we now begin to have glimpses, through the influx of European population, who bring it, and generally keep it, with other souvenirs of the Old World. In French and German families we may see signs of the celebration, in the windows of French and German bakeries; we may view the "cake," around which clusters the great sport of the day. Should we go further, and share in the division of that cake, we might find therein, if ours were the lucky slice, an almond, or a bean, or, mayhap, a ring; and we should accordingly be crowned "King," (or Queen, as the case might be,) for the year to come; and whatever sports and pastimes would follow, and whatever honors would gather around our royal head, would depend on the degree to which, in our little circle, the observance of the *Jour des Rois* was carried.

Prof. Doremus, in his lecture at the College of New-York the other evening, expressed his surprise that the magnesium, electro-magnetic and other new and powerful lights do not replace the oil and gas in general use. The reason may be found in the dislike of practical people to go out of their way or risk anything for an experiment—a feeling shown in the case of almost every progressive human discovery. But if those magnesium and other lights show themselves good and easily available, after a time, they will be adopted, and then hold their ground in turn, when anything better is suggested. Let the theoretic *illuminati* get up their manufactory, and half their work will be done; they will have got their light "from under" the bushel—in spite of those "vested interests" which naturally make resistance against the innovations.

The English papers, both London and provincial, are full of comments on Mr. Bright's elevation to the Cabinet, details of his interview with the Queen, and speculations as to the probable political bearing of the event. The main point dwelt upon, apparently with a certain amount of surprise, is his cordial reception by Her Majesty, and the marked compliments paid him by the Royal family. Herein, we fancy, is to be found the key to the whole affair, and an important clue to the future course of events, as regards the attitude of the extreme Radical Party toward the monarchy. Mr. Bright accepts office under what might be termed, in another sense of the phrase, "personal allegiance." He has always, while carefully abstaining from any open expression of approval of the monarchical principle, manifested the greatest personal loyalty to Queen Victoria, and has defended her in indignant language from personal attacks. What the effect on Mr. Bright's relations with the Throne, and those [illegible]

See Fernando Wood's remarks at the conclusion of Mr. Washburne's speech in Congress yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE TAMMANY.

One of the strongest of the human inclinations is for ease. Some people may rejoice in ceremonious and dignified constraint, but all feel at times the irresistible charms of slippered comfort. Our European neighbors have always endeavored to satisfy this inclination in their popular amusements, and have arranged innumerable pleasure gardens and promenade exhibitions, where there is no chance to tire of a long performance and a cramped seat. But among native Americans such concerns have not found favor; most people (ladies particularly) go to theatres and concerts as they go to church, and would as soon be seen to leave their seats and walk about in one as in the other. In England and France, saloons, galleries and restaurants invite the patrons of theatres and the opera to increase their comfort and enlarge the pleasures of the evening, but in America our public places of amusement have only shining bar-rooms where men alone can refresh themselves, and then only standing like cattle at the stall. Besides this—Americans make it a business of theatre going; to be sought in a hurry and to be left in a hurry. A performance in New-York which commences at 8 o'clock and lasts longer than 10:30 is considered as an imposition on the good nature of its patrons. In England the entertainments usually begin at 7:30, and last four hours. This dislike for too large a measure of amusement for the money is extended even to a disinclination for anything more than the plain theatrical or operatic exhibition itself; Indian punkas to fan the heated heads of the public, and gushing fountains in the parquette to refresh the eyes of the public, have never been found an additional attraction at the Summer theatres; should any reckless manager attempt to make his patrons a present of ice-cream in the Summer months, the chances are that they would stay away from his feast. Nor is this a peculiarity of the higher class of visitors, for the humblest audiences in the humblest theatres love the fashionable idea of constraint, and refresh themselves—if at all—in their seats with a shame-faced consciousness of wrong doing.

The evils of cramped space and forced retention of one spot are not few nor trivial; it would be healthier for every one in a theatre to be able to get up at the end of each act, and walk about until the curtain rises again. It would not make any worse confusion than is now created by the frequent flight and return of the masculines who run out and in on such occasions, and would greatly oblige the fair sex, who cannot now follow their example without remark. We have always contended for the advantages that would flow from the introduction in this country of a respectable class of amusements which would combine absolute freedom with the customary enjoyment of the stage. "The Tammany," which Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have just opened to the public, is a step in the right direction, whether it come up to the best standard or not. It comprises in one building two theatres; a minor hall where stereopticon views and a Punch and Judy show are to be enjoyed over a cigar or any other exhilerant, and a grand saloon, where a varied entertainment is presented—any part of which may be omitted one night and witnessed another without inconvenience; a supper room for ladies; a smoking-room, lounge and reading-room for gentlemen; and the inevitable bar for those heroes who cannot pass an evening without strong drinks.

A striking defect in The Tammany is apparent at the entrance to the structure; a long flight of steps must be ascended, in full view of the loungers at the front doors, in order to reach the supper-rooms, and another flight of steps with two turnings must be ascended to reach the grand theatre. Long ascensions of this kind are not in favor with our people. It would have been better to locate the grand theatre below, and the supper-rooms, bar, &c., above it; thus, in case of any accident, the egress would not be so difficult nor so much delayed. This one objection passed, all the rest seems to have been arranged for the comfort and convenience of the public.

On the opening night and last evening the vast crowd that flocked to the new place of amusement was attracted by curiosity, and gratified as a horde of Camanches would explore Barnum's Museum. A tumultuous mass thronged every room, nook and corner, wondering what it all meant. But the assembly was very orderly and respectable, and does much to elevate the character of the Tammany Democrats, of which it was for the greater part composed. In fact, from the numbers present, it seemed as if the whole Democratic majority of the City at the last election had gathered to inaugurate the concern and listen to the opening address which had been prepared by the new Mayor it had elected.

Of the performances there might be considerable written, but a few words will probably enlighten our readers. The leading idea was variety. No fewer than fifteen distinct acts were presented in the grand theatre. The curtain rose upon a motley group, composed of all the artists engaged at The Tammany, in every variety of costume; Mr. Robert Green sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and the chorus was indulged in by the company. Mr. Hall's address followed, recited by Miss Louisa Moore, the theme of which was the change which had been effected in the theatre: converting it from the political to the theatrical use. Then there was music by the orchestra, followed by more singing by Mr. Green, who possesses an eminently pleasing voice, and this by a comic character-song by Miss Dashwood, which received the first favors of the evening; this number on the programme introduced to us a young lady attired in the traditional costume of a rompish young English girl, who sang in a ditty without much tune, a confession of the numerous pranks she was fond of playing on visitors at her "pa's." This young lady and her song was a success; she was recalled and favored the audience with her recollections, in song, of Shakespeare's plays. A Madrigal chorus, "Men of Harlech," with boy chorus, was the next novelty, and was well received. The ballet, with the favorite Bonfanti, and Mons. and Mdme. Carle, (fresh acquisitions) was of the conventional character. Mme. Carle is a pleasing blonde and dances lightly, and Mr. Carle serves as a sort of human punctuation mark, to put a stop to the enthusiasm created by the rest of the dancers. One of the principal features of the evening was intended to be an extravaganza, by H. B. Farnie, Esq., called the "Page's Revel." It is absolutely devoid of interest; and the only incident in it, the final one, is an adaptation of a story called "The Muleteer," imitated from Bocacio. The costumes were the redemption of the trifle: half a dozen pages dressed in gorgeous trimmings being the feature of the performance. Mr. Maginley, a new comer, sustained the comic character in a manner favorable to self-examination and reflection on the part of the audience. The want of proper stage direction and rehearsal, as well as the weakness of the dramatic company of the establishment, was painfully apparent in this piece, and in a pantomime which was the feature of the closing part. Two dancers and pantomimists from Boston, Maffit and Bartholemew, were the only redeeming performers. A burlesque on "After Dark," by Mr. and Mrs. Love, (new arrivals from England,) was really the most noticeable feature of the evening. It is one of a class of representations novel in America. The whole story of the drama is recited by two persons, who make marvelously rapid changes of face and costume, in personating *all* the characters, and who alternately sing and tell the plot in a bewildering manner. Mr. and Mrs. Love are actors of considerable dramatic power, and do the comic business in a tragic way that leads an uncultivated audience in doubt whether to laugh or not. It was a thoroughly respectable and delicate performance, however, and free from any of the coarseness that usually attends burlesque. It would be wearying to continue the catalogue in detail. Besides those which we have enumerated there are many other entertainments given in the Grand Theatre: There is a mid-air performance on the trapeze, the novelty of which consists in the ordinary acts upon that perilous support which men have hitherto monopolized, being given by a woman. Mlle. Lenyah, who gives the exhibition, is an exceedingly neat and courageous performer. The entertainments finish each evening with a "grand transformation scene" by Mr. Getz, of Baltimore, which is very showy, and affords the usual opportunity for the calcium man and the colored fires to exhibit their artistic manoeuvres.

MR. VANDENHOFF.

Mr. Vandenhoff is to give the third reading of his final course in this City to-night, at the hall of the Union League Club. His programme contains selections from Sheridan, Tennyson and Dickens. In the scenes from Sheridan's "Rivals" Mrs. Vandenhoff will assist Mr. Vandenhoff.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The Isthmus of Darien Interoceanic Canal—Survey of the Route—Feasibility and Importance of the Work—Statistics Showing Its Success.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 6, 1869.

The commercial advantages of an artificial water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the Isthmus of Darien, are so obvious as to be regarded as a matter of course. They have already been so often canvassed, and are so well understood by all civilized nations, that any effort to prove their existence or value would be regarded as the most useless of tasks. The benefits that would accrue to mankind by the same saving of time resulting from such communication may be regarded as the infinite, while its commercial value is as the ocean compared with the lowest possible estimate, would naturally be equal to the entire cost of the work.

That the project is entirely practicable will probably not be disputed in this enlightened age of Knowledge, and in view of the enormous works of engineering skill that already have been achieved at the expense of scientific exertion and skill, the Mexican Cordillera, the Great Desert, the Sierra Nevada, the Alps, the Mont Cenis, are sufficient in themselves to prove that a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is not only altogether practicable, in its relations of time, cost and distance, but that the interests of commerce and intercourse between the peoples of the habitable globe are demanding its immediate, if not its instant, prosecution. Surveys have been made for the purpose of determining the most feasible route, several paths have been suggested, surveyed and abandoned, while others still claim the attention of scientific men and political economists. Not less than a score of routes, from one ocean to the other, have at various times been the subject of discussion, until finally those who have given the matter the most careful study seem to be convinced that one of two routes, namely, that from the Gulf of San Miguel to California Bay, or that from the Bayano River to the Gulf of the Mina, will ultimately prove the most advantageous and feasible.

The survey of these routes of communication has never been instrumentally surveyed, but the knowledge that has been obtained, based upon the evidence of competent and trustworthy men, is such as to warrant any expense that might be thought fit for a thorough survey. The latter route was accurately surveyed and mapped in 1854, under the direction of Professor H. Kelsey, of this City, who having made seven surveys at his own expense, has probably added more to our knowledge of the subject and done more to aid in the solution of this vast commercial and political problem than any man living.

The easy and profile of this route, when accompanied by the admirable report of Mr. Charles H. Davis, plotted the entire length of a thin map, across the Isthmus, from the mouth of the Bayano River to the Gulf of San Blas, at a little more than thirty miles. Starting from the Pacific side the line of communication is almost dead level. In the Bayano valley, which lies in a direct line, in the opposite coast the ordinary rise of tide is only five and a half feet. The harbor on the North is spacious and deep; that on the South is very deep and safe. The most striking account of Mr. Kelsey's plan is a section through the Cordilleras, which rises to a height 300 feet wide and 170 feet high, which would be amply sufficient to allow the passage of a ship-of-war, of the first rate, with her topmast and topgallant-masts, struck and her yards manned, while steamers, of course, pass without difficulty. The lock, one of the proposed canal, is 25 feet below high tide on the Pacific, and the mean depth of water is 30 feet. The following is a table of distances:

	Miles.
From the Bay of Chepillo to Panoto (Bayano)	10.141
From Panoto to the Tunnel	2.266
Length of Tunnel	7.000
From the Tunnel to San Blas	8.073
Total length of Canal	25.500

The plan contemplates a tidal lock across the great Dike in the Bayano River, near Chepo, and probably an aqueduct over the Mamoni River, a few miles above its junction with the Bayano. Mr. Kelsey's estimate of the cost of this work are only $25,000, but if they were twice as high the work would doubtfully pay for itself every year.

The Darien route, as proposed, commences at some point in Caledonia Bay, on the Atlantic, and terminating in a southwesterly direction a distance of [illegible] miles, terminates in the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific. Here there are good harbors on both sides of the line, soundings well adaptable to every purpose. This route was first suggested by Lieut. Cornell, in his report, which, however, without incorporating any very unauthentic information, was very unsatisfactory and very doubtful. It was partially surveyed sometime afterward by Mr. Lloyd, Secretary of the London Institution of Civil Engineers, who proposed upon the practicability of the scheme, and reported favorably of the capabilities of Port Pinsons and Caledonia Bay, and also of the entrance into Darien Harbor from the side of San Miguel, by the Tuira Pass. He proceeded following the Savannah River and its tributary, the Lara, and thence cutting a canal over the summit level, which he estimated at only one hundred and thirty feet in the Caledonia River—that cutting which, he assumed, either with or without locks. This estimate, however, to be some doubt as regard to the height of the summit, as Col. Talvoye, in 1855, passed back after reaching an altitude of 1,000 feet, and even then discovered no indication that the highest point had been attained. This question is not definitely settled in no manner, nor, by a survey with gentle deliberation, which, although slow or complete, has never been completed. The difference in the height of the line of the two alternatives of this route, substantially the value of an open cut without locks. The best authorities on the subject represent that at Chiquito, eight or nine miles above the mouth of the Savannah River, the tide ebbs from twenty-five to thirty feet, while there is a rise of only two feet to the Atlantic on the opposite coast, but the mean tide level is the same in both oceans. This fact may be regarded as conclusively proven, notwithstanding the difference of opinion formerly entertained among distinguished authorities.

Public attention now centers in the Atrato Pass and Isthmus. There can be no doubt among patriotic Americans that the highway between the eastern and western shores of Europe on the one hand, and Asia on the other, across the American Isthmus, should be built under the auspices and patronage of the Government of the United States. It could be not only a work of stupendous magnitude in a commercial sense, but, like a magnificent monument of power, from a political point of view, not less in value of the Monroe doctrine, which, in any mode or to a country external, sent at the policy of this Government, then it was to prevent the French Emperor from obtaining a foothold in Mexico.

In the Winter of 1866, through the exertions of Mr. John Corbett, of California, who takes the liveliest interest in the enterprise, a bill was introduced in the Senate of the United States, and both Houses, Congress appropriated $40,000 for the purpose of making a Government survey which would at once verify the [illegible] of the Chorrillo to Panoto (Bayano) [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Text of the Turkish Ultimatum to Greece.

The following is the text of the ultimatum addressed to the Greek Government by the Turkish Minister at Athens:

DECEMBER 18, 1868.

The Cabinet of Athens gives ever more evidence of a necessity to submit to policy of our amicably tendered counsels, and to cease to feed the fanaticism of the Hellenic people with the idea of a Turkish [illegible] the Greek Government, for the [illegible] of which the Porte has given proof in deed of the attitude assumed toward it by the Greek administration for the last three years, and particularly concerning publicity and under the eye of the Greek authorities by committees sitting in the capital of the kingdom itself, with the object of humiliating and [illegible] situation in Greece against the rights of the Ottoman Government and against the rights of its inhabitants. The history of brigandage [illegible] with which the Ottoman Government has been [illegible] by the Greek Government, and the manner in which the Greek Government has [illegible] the [illegible] of the Ottoman Government, [illegible] of the Ottoman Government, [illegible] of the Ottoman Government,

FINANCIAL.

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SPECIAL DEPOSITS ... or six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	109¾	109¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅞	107⅞
Coupon, 1881	111¼	111¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	[illegible]	
5-20 Regis., 1862	111¼	[illegible]	10-40 Registered	[illegible]	
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	112	10-40 Coupon	105¾	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	108¾	Gold	134⅞	135
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	109⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	98⅞	99⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	107¾	107⅞			

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Issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

JOHNSON & DAY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 Broadway and No. 5 New-st., New-York.
Buy and sell on commission gold, Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers; make advances on approved securities.
... CLARENCE S. DAY,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
In Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make telegraphic transfers to CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

MIDLAND RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the bonds of the towns and cities, issued in aid of the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo.
W. M. CONKEY,
Treasurer New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.
OSWEGO, Dec. 29, 1868.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. J. BEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. ...
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 29 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
E. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 33 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR five Trustees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order. WM. H. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE TEN-YEAR BONDS.
PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO.
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY
HOWE & BELDEN,
BANKERS,
No. 73 Broadway and No. 7 New-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.
The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MT. R. R. BONDS.
The Company will sell about 150 First Mortgage Bonds during each of the months of January, February and March, which will close the entire issue. Price for January, 80 and accrued interest. The proposal is, that for February the rate will be advanced 2½ per cent.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 41 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the 1st Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts; Indebtedness of Directors; United States bonds to secure circulation; United States bonds and securities on hand; Other stocks, bonds and mortgages; Due from approved Associations in New-York City, viz.; Due from National Banks; Due from other banks and bankers; Banking-house; Current expenses; Cash items (including stamps); Exchanges for Clearing-house; Fractional currency (including nickels); Specie, viz.: Coin; Gold treasury notes; Legal-tender notes; Three per cent. certificates. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in; Surplus fund; Discount; Interest; Profit and loss; Circulating notes received from Comptroller; Less amount on hand; Amount outstanding; State Bank circulation outstanding; Individual deposits; Due to National Banks; Unclaimed dividends. [figures illegible]

I, ROBERT BUCK, of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1869. ... Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

Dr.—RESOURCES. Cr.—LIABILITIES. [figures illegible]

I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1869. WM. J. HASCALL, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts; Commercial Paper; Demand Loans; Other overdue and suspended paper; Indebtedness of Directors; Overdrafts; Furniture and Fixtures; Premium on Government Bonds; Cash items, including Revenue Stamps; Current Expenses; Taxes paid; Rent; Exchanges for Clearing-house; Due from National Banks; U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes; U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits; Circulating Notes of other National Banks; Specie; Fractional Currency, including nickels; Legal-tender Notes; Three per cent. Certificates. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in; Circulating notes; Individual deposits (including uncollected checks); Due to National Banks; Due to other banks and bankers; United States deposits; Dividends unpaid; Profit and loss. [figures illegible]

I, J. H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1869. ... HYDE, Notary Public, in and for the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 84 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,367, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock; also, $100 Five-twenty United States Bond, No. ..., second series, 1862. All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payment and transfer thereon.
MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, No. 84 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

$40,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, AND other sums to lend at 7 per cent. on bond and mortgage; leasehold and second mortgages wanted. Apply, 11 to 2 daily, E. SALTONSTALL, No. 60 Wall-st., Room No. 26.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK in New-York, in the State of New-York, Jan. 2, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts; Overdrafts; United States Bonds to secure circulation; United States Bonds and Securities on hand; Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages; Due from approved Associations in New-York; Banking-house; Current expenses; Taxes paid; Premiums; Cash items (including stamps); Exchanges for Clearing-house; Bills of other National Banks; Bills of other banks; Fractional currency (including nickels); Specie—viz.: coin; Gold Treasury Notes; Legal-tender Notes; Three per cent. certificates. Total, $2,773,971 66.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock; Surplus Fund; Discount; Interest; Profit and Loss; Circulating Notes; State Bank circulation outstanding; Individual Deposits; Certified Checks. Total, $2,773,971 66.

I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1869. FERNANDO ..., Notary Public, New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts; Overdue paper; Indebtedness of Directors; United States Bonds to secure circulation; Due from National Banks; Banking-house; Other Real Estate; Current Expenses; Premiums; Cash items, including Revenue Stamps; Exchanges for Clearing-house; Bills of other National Banks; Fractional Currency (including nickels); Specie; Legal Tender Notes. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in; Surplus and Profits; Circulation; Individual Deposits; Exchanges from Clearing-house; Dividends unpaid. [figures illegible]

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1869. W. C. BROWN, Notary Public City and County of New-York.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association, to go into liquidation and close up its affairs, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the note holders and other creditors are hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors,
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at its Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
... MONTAGUE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 128 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock ...
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, ...
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

WANTED—LOAN $20,000 TO $30,000 ON improved first-class real estate. Address Box No. 111 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th of January instant.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 Third-st.
On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per cent. (3½ per cent.) free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
THREE PER CENT.
on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand.
By order.
R. G. STURGES, Secretary.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 21, 1868.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 4, 1869.
JAMES F. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst.
T. E. BROWN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 1, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. corner of Liberty-st.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 12th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. R. GEARY, Secretary.
JAN. 2, 1869.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES No. 10 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
THOS. F. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 165 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of two (2) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 8th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 19.
A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 8th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax.
GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 28th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. (free) to stockholders of record at this date, payable on and after the 15th January. New-York stock will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for a period of sixty days, and thereafter only at the Company's office, Watertown.
J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 2, 1869, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of Twenty per Cent., payable at their office in this City on the 12th day of January, 1869, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand on the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 268 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 ... thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 21.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.
S. SHAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January next.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 4, 1869.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO. (STONINGTON LINE.)
A DIVIDEND OF ... PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid on and after ... at the office of M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 37 William-st., on the 12th day of January, 1869.
Transfer books will be closed until the 12th prox.
E. B. HOMES, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of ... ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. ..., Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 Third-st.
Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,536,736 33.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1868, and Jan. 1, 1869.
R. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 18, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRICE, }

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 268 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.
Interest begins the first of every month.
Deposits on or before Jan. 21 draw interest from the 1st.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES S. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 4 AND 6 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent. interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY,
Dec. 28, 1868.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.
An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.
DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. Interest free from Government Tax allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 27 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD S. WORRALL, Sec. PETER ..., Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
... Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 119 and 214 5th-av.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
FREE NIGHT CLASSES.
The course of twelve lectures on "Chemistry Applied to the Arts," by Prof. CHARLES A. JOY, will be commenced on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock, in the chemical lecture-room, on the 4th floor, and will be continued on each WEDNESDAY EVENING until completed. Subject—The Metals and their More Important Compounds.
The course of instruction on The Science of Government will be given by M. RICHARD LEVERSON, Esq., by the Socratic method of question and answer, in the ... hall in the fourth story, commencing on THURSDAY, the 21st January, at 7½ P. M., and on each consecutive MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENING until completed. The Inaugural Address will be given in the great hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st January, at 8 P. M. Admission free. Tickets for the course can be had on application at the office during the day and evening of the present week.
Casual visitors will always be admitted before 7½ P. M. without ticket.
The regular free course of Scientific Lectures to the working classes will be continued on every SATURDAY EVENING, in the great hall ... [illegible]
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

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Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two Terms, beginning Feb. 22 and Sept. 13, 1869. The Resident Professors are THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Application may be made for Circulars or further information to either of the Resident Professors.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 155th-st. Boarding School for boys; French language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 813 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st., 1st floor.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 15. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

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MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 5TH-AV., UNION-SQUARE and Broadway to 9th-st., a lady's GOLD WATCH, newest style, Vevay Swiss make; monogram on the back, J.E.W. Reward $20, when returned to No. 1 West 19th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS BLATSTEIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM DALE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK H. REED, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the ... day of January, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE ... day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDGAR L. PIERSON, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, before Edw. S. Morris, Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal as Messenger, District of New-Jersey.
JAN. 7, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. CROOKETT and CHRISTIAN F. SCHRAMME, bankrupts.—No. 1,611.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph D. Crookett and Christian F. Schramme, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1869.
ja7-law2wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O. QUIGLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John O. Quigley, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the ... day of ..., at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the ... day of December, 1868.
ja7-law2wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS BACH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Elias Bach, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the ... day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Solicitor, No. 262 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Chatham Four Corners, the 31st day of December, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY ... HAMOR ..., in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JAMES ... Assignee, &c., Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Chatham Four Corners, the ... day of December, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES R. ALLEN, of Chatham Four Corners, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Assignee, &c.,
ja7-law3wTh Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HORATIO DORR, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
F. S. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja7-law3wTh No. 265 Broad-st., Newark.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH SORNBORGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; by order of the Court Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, ...
ja7-law2wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEELER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—James M. Wheeler, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 5th January, 1869.
ja7-law2wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE F. HILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George F. Hill, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway.
THOMAS L. SNEAD, Attorney, &c., No. 42 Exchange-place. ja7-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BILLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Billing, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1868.
HERMAN V. BALDWIN, Assignee.
d31-law3wTh

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EZRA WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their election as assignees of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1869.
WM. WOODIN,
ja7-law3wTh DAN. W. GUERNSEY.

NO. 1,912.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Strauss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja7-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,873.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz Frank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja7-law3wTh JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,887.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOULDING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Goulding, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
ja7-law3wTh Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HUGH G. LAMBERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hugh G. Lambert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOSEPH W. VAIL, Assignee,
ja7-law3wTh No. 202 Washington-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GOULD F. RAYMOND, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM VALK and JAMES B. VALK, of the City, County and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 204 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK F. CORNELL, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 6, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK SHABEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mark Shaben, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Solicitor for Petitioner, No. 240 Broadway. d31-law2wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LEVY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham Levy in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of January, 1869, at ... o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of December, 1868.
d24-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. WESSENFELT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel P. Wessenfelt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the ... day of December, 1868.
d24-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ ROSENBAUM and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moritz Rosenbaum and Jacob H. Rosenbaum, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the ... day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja7-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEELER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Frederick S. Comstock, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 5th January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving, with trap-block, Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets.
Second—For laying crosswalk from southeast to the northwest corner of Greenwich and Morton streets.
Third—For filling sunken lots between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.
Fourth—For paving, with trap-block, Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
Fifth—For paving, with stone ... Forty-sixth-street, ...
Sixth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and ... streets, with branches, and in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Seventh—For flagging sidewalks in Sixteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Avenue B.
Eighth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branch in Seventy-first-street.
Tenth—For flagging sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-street, from ... to Morris-street.
Eleventh—For flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Twelfth—For setting curb and gutter-stones and flagging sidewalks in East-street, from Broome to Grand-street.
Thirteenth—For building sewer in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.
Fourteenth—For flagging sidewalks at numbers four hundred and twenty-three and four hundred thirty Ninth-avenue.
Fifteenth—For building sewers in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, with connecting branches in Eleventh-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,
First—Both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth-street, to the extent of half the block on both sides of the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Greenwich-street and the southerly side of Morton-street to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly and southwesterly corners of Greenwich and Morton streets.
Third—Lots known as ward numbers five, six, seven, eight, ... on block ... hundred and nine, bounded by Broadway, Sixty-third-street, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.
Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue, to the extent of half the block on each avenue.
Fifth—Both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
Sixth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street; also both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and the southerly side of Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue, also both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also the southerly side of Sixty-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly.
Seventh—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fiftieth-street, also the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street.
Eighth—The southerly side of Sixteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Avenue B.
Ninth—The westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street; also both sides of Seventieth, Seventy-first, and the southerly side of Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Tenth—The easterly side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.
Eleventh—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Twelfth—The westerly side of East-street, from Grand to Broome-street.
Thirteenth—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.
Fourteenth—Lots known as numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Ninth-avenue.
Fifteenth—Both sides of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fortieth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE Reformed Dutch Church, of Harlem, under the authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains interred in their cemetery, bounded by ... avenue, 125th and 126th sts., to St. Michael's Cemetery, commencing about the 1st of March next.
Persons having friends interred therein, who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply on or before that date, at the office of T. C. FREEBORN, Secretary of said church, in ...
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.
Dated New-York, July 21, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY, } Executors.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, }
ja8-law6mTh*

SHIPPING.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE .... Lemarie .... SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... SATURDAY, Jan. 23.
PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
ST. LAURENT .... Bocande .... SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.
CHINA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.
CUBA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.
JAVA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.
RUSSIA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Chief Cabin Cabin $130
Second Cabin Passage 80

TO PARIS.

Cabin Cabin Passage 145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

ACADIA .... Jan. 9 | BRITANNIA .... Jan. 30
IOWA .... Jan. 16 | UNITED KINGDOM .... Feb. 6
CALEDONIA .... Jan. 23 | EUROPA .... Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $38.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO .... 3,016 tons .... Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA .... 3,985 tons .... Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN .... 2,866 tons .... Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new) .... Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA .... Jan. 7 | TRIPOLI .... Jan. 21
ALEPPO .... Jan. 14 | PALMYRA .... Feb. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, Thompson, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, [illegible] Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, [illegible] currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 57 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. — Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA .... Saturday, Jan. 9, [illegible]
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax) .... [illegible]
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday, Jan. 23, [illegible]
CITY OF ANTWERP .... [illegible]

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA. THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 24th, [illegible]

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold fields at Hokitika.

For further information regarding freight or passage, apply to [illegible] CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin. Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage. $275 $225 $150 $75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 9, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ALASKA sails on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. Friday, 8th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. [illegible], Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY [illegible] EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. [illegible] [illegible] GEO. W. RAYNOR, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE .... Jan. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS .... Jan. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. F. VAN SICE .... Jan. 21.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. W. RAYNOR, President.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. W. BARTLETT, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. R. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE SOTO follows.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, [illegible]

CORTES .... [illegible], SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible]
MARIPOSA .... KEMBLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Through bills of lading given for Mobile, Galveston [illegible] at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship [illegible] will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, [illegible] WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 32 William-st. [illegible]

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer ALABAMA, Capt. [illegible], on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered via the light-draft at Mobile. [illegible] Insurance guaranteed at one-half [illegible] Through rates and bills of lading taken to Selma, Montgomery, and all points on the Alabama River. [illegible] for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to C. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or may take breakfast on board, and take 7:15 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

[illegible] LITTLEFIELD, Agent. New-York, Jan. [illegible] No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE, SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. [illegible], 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER. [illegible]

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER. [illegible]

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER. [illegible]

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER. [illegible]

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPER, to be of any required weight.

3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
2,000 reams Flat Cap, 14x17, or 14x17 inches.
[illegible] reams Double Cap, 17x28, or 17x28 inches.
[illegible] reams Demy, 16x21 inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 16x42 inches.
[illegible] reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
[illegible] reams Medium, [illegible] inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
[illegible] reams Super Royal, [illegible] inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22x31 inches.

[illegible]

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or any portion not less than one-fourth, of each of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6, not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

[illegible]

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and to be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

[illegible]

Proposals will be addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING, FORTIETH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. [illegible], 1868.

The Joint Committee of Public Printing of the Fortieth Congress, third session, invite sealed proposals until the 14th of January, 1869, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, in accordance with the following section of an act approved July 20th, 1868:

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specification to be previously published by them, and shall ascertain the cost of such publication, by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall [illegible] such proposals and estimates of cost to Congress, with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates at the commencement of Congress.

The joint committee have adopted the present plan of [illegible] a daily paper, containing no political matter, and also the publication of the debates in a quarto edition [illegible] in other forms, as the whole subject is to be laid before Congress for its final approval and action.

All proposals should embrace: First, the furnishing of a corps of reporters for each House, acceptable to the Committee on Printing, and sufficiently large to report the debates promptly.

Second—The publication of the debates in a daily paper, according to previous custom [illegible] to be sent free from Washington by the mail [illegible] the publication of the debates [illegible] the kinds of type to be used [illegible]; also the price for the publication of matter not reported; and also the weight, size and quality of the paper to be used.

The proposals to state what the price for furnishing copies of each number of the paper so printed will be, [illegible] and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Third—The publication of the reports so printed into quarto [illegible] charges for corrections and [illegible] the quarto edition on paper to be furnished by Congress, including dry-pressing and delivery for binding. The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each signature of the quarto edition so printed and dry-pressed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Fourth—Persons making proposals will state whether [illegible] charges for mailing [illegible] and for any other service connected with the reporting and publication of the debates; and if they do, to state what those charges will be, with the understanding that no claim will be made for remuneration or extra compensation in any shape beyond what is embraced in the proposals.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a bond, with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $25,000 that the person or persons making the proposal shall execute the work if the Joint Committee of Public Printing desire to make the contract with him or them, and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making it are competent, [illegible] facilities, and are practically acquainted with the business of publication.

The joint committee will furnish any desired information that they may possess concerning these proposals, on application to JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the Publication of the Debates in Congress," and addressed to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,600,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of [illegible] feet of iron bridging, 35,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 450,000 cross-ties and other material, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 12 o'clock M. Wednesday, Jan. [illegible], 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after [illegible], 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, proposals, &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Ralph Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposal when for any reason it may be deemed unsuitable. JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED, FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, for one or more years, a suite of unfurnished apartments, suitable for house-keeping purposes, by a family of four adults; one room on first floor, for office, required; must be between Lexington and 6th avs., and 20th and 45th sts.; terms must be stated. Address [illegible], Box No. 311 Post Office.

A REFINED FAMILY CAN BE FURNISHED first-class accommodations and attendance in a private family. Address Box No. 4,[illegible] Post Office, or apply at residence No. 134 West 13th-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter (8 years old); front room, with bedroom adjoining; location between 20th and 35th sts.; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post Office.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST.—A DESIRABLE second floor, (three rooms,) handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or a family; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at fair prices; rooms large and well furnished; a 1 table, at No. 30 Great Jones-st.; front basement to rent for an office.

TO LET—NO. 71 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, consisting of parlor and two or more bedrooms, with restaurant or private table; also single rooms.

TO LET—NO. 71 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, consisting of parlor and two or more bedrooms, with restaurant or private table; also single rooms.

NO. 74 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 23 5th-av.

NO. 59 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, second floor, handsomely furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen, with first-class board. References required.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER DESIRE board in a genteel boarding house, between 15th and 30th sts. Best of reference required and given. Address Dr. L., Post Office Box No. [illegible].

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 135.—FURNISHED ROOMS en suite, or single, with board, permanent or transient; private table if desired.

AT NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and University-place, a single room, on third floor, with grate; dinner at 6 o'clock.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let with board, at No. 15 West 28th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST., FURnished rooms and bedrooms, convenient for housekeeping, with or without board.

NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, may be had in desirable location, No. 160 West 21st-st.

NO. 1,169 BROADWAY—THREE LARGE furnished rooms to let, without board, below 28th-st.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board for gentlemen.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS BOARD. Apply to W. C. E., No. 183 Liberty-st.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 8th inst., for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereof, viz.:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

[illegible]

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

[illegible]

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article of item separately, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within twenty days. Blank forms, with further particulars, to be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects to conform with this advertisement, will be rejected. Parties bidding are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.

J. O. ELDREDGE, Paymaster, United States Navy.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 18, 1869, for the construction of two frame buildings at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, of one and a half stories each, of the following dimensions: [illegible] and [illegible], each building having a porch front and rear.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office.

Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give guarantee (two responsible sureties) for the faithful compliance with the agreement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Payment will be made when the work is completed, upon the acceptance of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qur.-Gen. U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

MISS M. GREGG,

No. 19 5th-av.,

In consequence of retiring from business will offer for the remainder of this month at greatly reduced prices the balance of her stock; consisting of CLOAKS IN VELVET, SILK, CLOTH and PLUSH.

WALKING SUITS IN COLORED VELVET, SILK and WOOLEN GOODS, and a few OPERA CLOAKS.

Also, a great variety of CLOTHS, VELVETS, THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, FRINGES, GALOONS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

GREAT SACRIFICE.—J. B. TERRY HAVING CONCENTRATED HIS IMMENSE AND UNEQUALED STOCK OF LADIES' FINE FURS, AT HIS UPTOWN STORE, IS NOW OFFERING THEM AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.

THE PRICES WILL ASTONISH YOU.

J. B. TERRY, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

ASTRAKHAN FURS AND MINK FURS at half-price; great bargains in Furs of all kinds; Ermine Furs, half-price; Velvet Bonnets and Velvet Hats; Children's Furs. L. BINNS, No. [illegible] Broadway, up-stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AT AUCTION.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Astor-place, Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock.

Private collection of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, embracing many very valuable works on Theology, Sermons, Commentaries, Lectures, Divinity, &c.; also, in History, Biography, Belles-lettres, &c. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., [illegible], Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, plated ware, china, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.; also, two-seat sleigh and harness, in good order.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —To-morrow, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Liberty-st., a fine assortment of first-class furniture, worthy the notice of buyers. Catalogues at sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

J. BOGART WILL SELL COFFEE, FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the storehouse, Nos. [illegible] Greenwich-st., [illegible] barrels of coffee, ground, in good order, sold for cash.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY. —WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 15 Church-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., [illegible] of dry goods belonging to the estate of M. J. Friedman & Brother, now in bankruptcy. By order of R. J. HOGUET, Esq., Assignee. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIFTY BARRELS CIDER BRANDY, warranted strictly pure, New-York State, high proof. Also 15 bushels new apple seeds. MINER & BESSON, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

CONCENTRATED ICE—WARRANTED TO [illegible] CONKLIN, corner of Broadway and [illegible]

CLEAR SIGHT RESTORED BY THE [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES, SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, HARNESS, &c., at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, [illegible]

Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE LARGE BAY horses, [illegible] hands high, 6 to 7 years old; fit for coach, team, or any heavy work; warranted sound and kind, at No. 225 Delancey-st., until sold.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE 8 YEARS old, [illegible] sound and kind, fit for cart, truck, or any kind of work; price, $[illegible]; well worth $350. Apply at No. 415 East 19th-st.

A CHEAP HORSE FOR SALE.—MUST be sold for some price to-day. Inquire at No. 6 9th-av., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, HORSE, truck and harness. Apply to BLANCHARD & CO., No. 245 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DOUBLE AND SINGLE trucks, covered and open express wagons and buggies, of every description, at No. 23 3d-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations in a small private family—one as cook, washer and ironer, and can make good bread; the other as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference; they would like to go together. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by the bottle; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 45 Elizabeth-st., Workingwoman's Home.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 86 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as good cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; is willing to assist in chamberwork; has got the very best City reference from her last place. Call for one day at No. 215 East 35th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 229 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of recommended cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers of all nations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; best of City and country reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 226 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress by the day, week or month; can cut and make children's clothing; terms moderate. Call, or address a note, No. 229 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable woman, (Irish Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid, or to wait at table. Excellent character from present employer. Apply to BRIDGET, No. 125 East 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG women, situations; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine laundress; the other as waitress, or would take a laundress' place; have good City references. Call for two days at No. 313 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 263 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 305 West 26th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a capable, industrious girl; is a trusty and respectful servant, a good cook, and superior washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 22 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or chamberwork and washing; City reference. Call at No. 240 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 144 Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK—A SITUATION; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 225 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, about 16, to take care of children or to do upstairs work. Call for two days at No. 225 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Address No. 310 or No. 2[illegible] 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 543 East [illegible]-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has got the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 215 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has best City references. Call at No. 201 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; good references. Call for two days at No. [illegible], between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 298 West 35th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG German girls to do housework. Call at No. 210 Stanton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 242 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as chambermaid or waitress. Call at No. 300 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GENERAL girl to do general housework. Call at No. 129 3d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Call for two days at No. 267 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN TO DO washing or house-cleaning. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-st., in the basement, for three days.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as gardener; understands the care of fruit trees and raising of all kinds of vegetables; care of horses and cows; wife as cook, and assist with the washing and ironing. Address M. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of recommendations; no objections to the country. Call or address H. R. M., No. 127 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class driver and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended. Call or address J. L., No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, has lived with some of the first noblemen and gentlemen of Europe; understands his business thoroughly; no incumbrance; good City reference. Address J. O., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can give good City references. Address H., Box No. 183 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM of thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment and management of horses, a situation; has unexceptionable references. Call or address F. McC., No. 111 West [illegible]-st., in private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of place, by a single man; City or country; good references. Address W. U., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, young man lately landed, to take care of horses, and is willing to go in the country. Call at No. [illegible] 2d-av., corner 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good reference. No objection to the country. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 129 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waiter, single man, in a private family; best of reference from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; three and a half years' reference from family he has just left. Call at No. [illegible] East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address J. [illegible], Box No. 158 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 139 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHRENKAMP & ROSSAU, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts.,) N. Y.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,000 will be paid to the person or persons who will furnish such information as shall establish the identity of the murderer of Mr. CHARLES M. ROGERS, at No. 42 East 12th-st., on the morning of Dec. 31.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President Board of Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director .... [illegible]

THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS, LAST TWO NIGHTS OF GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, [illegible] DESCLAUZAS will assume the part of Drogan. Mlle. RIZARELLI AS GENEVIEVE. Gardes, Beckers, Gabel, (original role of Pitou,) with the strength of the company, comprising 100 persons. Herve's renowned opera bouffe, L'OEIL CREVE, will be produced, for the first time in America, Saturday [illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE.

Last week but three of the engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, who will appear this evening and Saturday matinee in

New Local HITS, SONGS and DANCES	ERNANI; ERNANI; Or, the HORN OF A DILEMMA.	SEATS Should be Secured in Advance.

Preceded by the laughable farce of THE QUIET FAMILY.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2 O'CLOCK, KATE KEARNY AND POPULAR FARCE.

AT ALL HOURS, COM. FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE, and a host of LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER.

African Elephants, Automaton Leotard, Moving Works of Art, and a combination of wonders forming the GREATEST ATTRACTION IN THE WORLD.

CLARA NORRIS AND GEOF. FROBISHER IN THEIR READINGS, NEWARK OPERA HOUSE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Admission, $1; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 50.

ANNUAL CARNIVAL BALL, IN AID OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1869.

1869. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 1869.

LA COTERIE GRAND FANCY DRESS HOP, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1869.

Under the auspices of the gentlemen connected with the offices of the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Hoffman House and Coleman House, where tickets can be obtained.

MUSIC.

Chef d'Orchestre .... Harvey B. Dodworth
Directors of Promenade Bands .... F. Loesch and T. J. Dodworth
Director of Military Band .... [illegible] Myer

DECORATIONS.

Scenic artists .... Dunbar and White
Singing birds, perfumed [illegible] .... Goldsberger and Fortunio
Chandeliers .... Kitchen & Co
Gas ornamentations .... M. L. Curtis & Co
Floral emblems, wreaths, bouquets, &c. .... Mme. L. Schmidt and Son
Le Parlor sur le plancher .... H. Mattack
Caterers .... Bladen & Heintz
Costumers .... Seaver and Solwell

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Private Boxes can now be secured at the office of the Fifth-av. Hotel.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL. THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, IN AID OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. Can be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible] Lessee and Director.

EVERY EVENING, OFFENBACH'S LAST GREAT SUCCESS, NOW THE SENSATION OF THE DAY, AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, NEW-YORK, AND THE THEATRE DES VARIETES, PARIS. LA PERICHOLE. OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS.

The production of this remarkable composition incontestably proves that the American public is not only quick to recognize talent, whether in authors or artists, but equally ready to appreciate and encourage the enterprise of a manager who, to present the latest novelty of the first theatre of Opera Bouffe in France, did not hesitate to expend a large sum of money in the purchase of the exclusive right to produce the said opera. The decision of the immense audiences nightly attracted to witness this performance, and of the critics of the New-York Press, as expressed through the columns of their papers, has been an unanimous one of the admiration of the blameless, yet unceasingly interesting plot, and of the beautiful music universally pronounced to be in Offenbach's very best vein, and comprising many of his most exquisite melodies.

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Pronounced in fact THE GREATEST POPULAR SUCCESS SINCE THE GRAND DUCHESSE.

La Perichole .... Mlle. Irma
Piquillo .... Mr. Aujac

During the third act the new and picturesque INDIAN BALLET.

MLLE. DE ROSA, PREMIERE DANSEUSE. SUPERB COSTUMES. EXQUISITE SCENERY. STRIKING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, 22 Broad-st.

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H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 1.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

LA PERICHOLE.

MLLE. IRMA .... MONS. AUJAC

And all the artists of the original cast.

ADMISSION .... ONE DOLLAR.

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CONTINUED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the intensely amusing GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME, BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE, MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, AND THE GREAT MELVILLE IN UNPARALLELED FEATS OF BAREBACK RIDING! ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS. THE DIVERSIFIED ARENIC EXERCISES.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF will read together, for one night only, at the UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, THURSDAY EVENING, 7th inst.

Positively Mr. Vandenhoff's final reading.

Part I.—Sheridan's Rivals, Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff.
Part II.—Tennyson's Victim, Mrs. Vandenhoff.
Part III.—Sam Weller and His Long Lost Parent.

Tickets $1. Reserved chairs $1 50.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER his humorous lecture, "MISS JONES' WEDDING," "NO CARDS," AT STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, for the Midnight Mission. Tickets, on this occasion, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents, which should be secured immediately at either of the following offices: Nos. 113, 681, 701 Broadway; Fifth-avenue and Metropolitan Hotels, and at Steinway Hall only on evening of lecture. Doors open at 7; begins at 8 promptly.

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No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 881 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.

TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $15 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $30 per quarter.

FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music .... Piano.
Violin .... Organ.
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Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages .... By Native Professors.

HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD AT the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., near 8th-av., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

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The [illegible] representation of G. L. FOX'S universally popular pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY.

The incomparable American Pantomimist, GEO. L. FOX, as Clown.

Mlle. RITA SANGALI and BEAUTIFUL BALLET, the best in the United States.

The great new railroad sensation, AFTER SUNSET, is now added to the unique, gorgeous and marvelous medley of incessant fun and display, wherein H. B. will be rescued NIGHTLY, AS ARRANGED WITH DAILY, from a perilous situation, by A FRIEND AND A BROTHER.

Look out for the locomotive, and secure your seats.

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WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST NIGHTS FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1869, Lord Lytton's Great Comedy of MONEY.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. MATTHEWS, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. G. MELTON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, MONEY.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, (second time,) THE WONDER.

MONDAY, Jan. 11, first time in twelve months, Goldsmith's great comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12, MONEY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, (last time)—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

In preparation, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

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ENORMOUS HOUSES. ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES, to witness the GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY, GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY, AFTER DARK; AFTER DARK; LONDON BY NIGHT, LONDON BY NIGHT. THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE. THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.

The great scenes of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY, THE RAILROAD STATION, THE SILVER HELL, THE CONCERT HALL SCENE, and that strange scene under BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, with its houseless lodgers of vagrants and waifs. London grandeur in sight, and the wife's attempted suicide.

THE SCENERY IS ALL TRUE TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1868.

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FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

SATURDAY, FAREWELL WILLIAMS MATINEE. MATINEE, Farewell EMERALD RING Matinee.

ON MONDAY, FAREWEL ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN OWENS. THE VICTIMS AND SOLON SHINGLE.

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LIFE IN THE STREETS—Four parts—great tableaux—ROBERT MACAIRE—THE AIR KING. Songs and dances—Matinee Saturday—LITTLE KATY.

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Crowded to see DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR as the Gendarmes. Genevieve De Bryant. Unsworth and Eugene's Burlesque Italian Opera TROVATORE. Master Raphael De Solla, the Infant Tenor. Eugene's Burlesque African Ballet Troupe. Dan Bryant as the LIVE INGIN Every Night. Trovatore, GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, Trovatore. BRYANT'S 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE, 14TH-ST.

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GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

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D. DE VIVO, Manager.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, the great favorite and most popular cantatrice, on her triumphant return to New-York, overland from California, after an unparalleled successful season of opera and concerts in the Pacific Coast and Western States, will give in the City of her former triumphs positively only ONE GRAND CONCERT, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, English Tenor; Sig. FERRANTI, the brilliant baritone; Mr. PATTISON, the distinguished pianist; Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, accompanist, and Mr. J. LEVY, from London, the greatest cornet-a-piston player in the world, engaged at great expense expressly for Parepa-Rosa's concert season.

Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50.

The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1869, At the Academy of Music.

ORCHESTRA, 100 PERFORMERS.

HERR CARL BERGMANN .... Conductor

Mme. CAMILLA URSO, the distinguished Violinista, and Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.

FULL REHEARSAL ON FRIDAY, JAN. 8, AT 2½ P. M.

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D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

DODWORTH'S HALL—No. 806 Broadway.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, a splendid series of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE FAR WEST, taken on the spot, and reproduced on a canvas measuring twenty square feet. Scenes on the Plains, in the Rocky Mountains, and on the line of the Pacific Railroad. An interesting lecture by Mr. B. KIRKLE BROWNE; good singing by Miss CHARLOTTE TOTTIE, and magnificent views of statuary. Admission 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats; can be secured at the Hall every day. Commence at 7:45 o'clock.

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Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Jamaica, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:20 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown, and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

7 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boardman's Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—5:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—7 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

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WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, except Saturday, through from New-York, through to Ogdensburg, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sunday.

11 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 1:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12 midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

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WANTED—BY A FIRM IN THE EAST INDIES, a book-keeper with a thorough knowledge of all office work, and competent to take charge of a heavy set of books. Address, stating age, terms, qualifications and references, Box 2,049 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SERVANTS FOR excellent situations now open in the City and country; ladies maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, &c., both Protestant and Catholic.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, A large number of nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, suited as BOOKHAM'S, No. 229 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, AN INTELLIGENT young man to make himself generally useful as salesman, packer, &c.; must also be willing to canvass for books, if required. Address PUBLISHER, giving references and salary expected, Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—A BOY, GOOD AT FIGURES AND writing, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with age and references, HARDWARE, Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE, A boy about 16 years of age; must be well educated, honest, active, intelligent, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 3,207 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO fine sewing and to take care of a child; references preferred. Apply this day, before 12 o'clock, at No. 27 East 10th-st.

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REV. J. H. TYNG, Jr.

REV. J. H. TYNG, Jr.

ON JOHN BUNYAN and his relations to certain live issues in Church and State.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., ABOVE 40TH-ST., FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 7½ O'CLOCK, BY THE SISTERHOOD OF INDUSTRY, CHRIST CHURCH.

Tickets for sale at TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, AND AT THOMSON BRO.'S, NO. 607 BROADWAY.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The fifth lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1869, at Steinway Hall, by JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—"Peculiar People." FREDERICK H. GRIGGS, Secretary of the Lecture Committee.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Acting Recording Secretary.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 8 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

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Water-st., between Coenties and Old slips.
Vesey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.
Laurens-st., between Broome and Spring sts.
Grand-st., between Broome and Wooster sts.
Grand-st., between Attorney and Clinton sts.
Carmine-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts.
West-st., near Liberty-st.
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FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURniture, the handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 132 East 71st-st., near Central Park. The house has been newly frescoed and painted; finished in black walnut. Possession at once. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

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I AM ABOUT ISSUING MY SPRING LIST OF houses and lots for sale, and to let. Property confided to my care will receive prompt attention. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—A CHURCH PROPERTY OF large dimensions, in Brooklyn. Photograph can be seen at this office. A most eligible plot on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of seven lots, including the corner and Park lots immediately opposite Grand Place. JOHN R. SHAW, Real Estate and Mortgage Broker, No. 30 William-st., New-York.

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OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 40 Park Row and 41 Nassau-st.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, [illegible] and [illegible], lighted from front and rear.

The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BUILDING NOS. [illegible] and 18 Murray-st., 50x90, five stories, with basement and sub-cellar.

A lease of this property can now be obtained on very favorable terms, and as it is the best building now unoccupied in that vicinity, the particular attention of business men is called to it.

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TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE 23d-st., a very handsome elegantly furnished house [illegible] per month, for two or three years, to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

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Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays [illegible] o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES. —At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

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A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 9 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring [illegible]. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED by Dr. POWERS, No. 118 Chatham-st. Young men, for weakness, emissions, take Dr. POWERS' grand discovery, Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

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DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. [illegible] Book of 200 pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY [illegible]

ALBANY.

Proceedings in the Legislature Yesterday.

Discussion in the Senate on the Railroad Quarrels.

Bills Introduced Concerning the Excise Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1869.

Both Houses of the Legislature convened promptly at 11 o'clock this morning, and both adjourned a little after 12.

Senator BEACH called up his resolution referring to the Railroad Committee the inquiry into the issue of new stock by the directors of various railroads of the State, with instructions to report what legislation, if any, is needed to protect bona fide stockholders. The resolution elicited considerable debate. Senator CAMPBELL, of the Railroad Committee, thought it should go to the Judiciary Committee for the reason, first, that the Railroad Committee was already overworked, and second, that the inquiry would resolve itself into a simple legal question. Senator HALE was opposed to courting any participation in a fight that had defiled everybody who had engaged in it, and thought it would be time enough for the Senate to join in these railroad quarrels when the subject was brought before them by some of the aggrieved parties. As long as the stockholders were satisfied with the management of their directors, it was not incumbent upon the Senate to interfere. Mr. CREAMER thought otherwise; these railroad quarrels had become a public scandal; they had disgraced the Courts, both Federal and State, and the Legislature, which was above Courts and Judges, was the proper body to apply the remedy. The discussion ended in the adoption of the resolution as offered.

The Assembly transacted little business beyond adopting a resolution to adjourn to-morrow until Wednesday of next week, in which the Senate will doubtless concur. A few bills were noticed, among them one by Mr. HARTMAN, of New-York, for an amendment to the Excise law. Its provisions are in the main like the bill of Senator CREAMER noticed yesterday. The Assembly committees will not be announced till the latter part of next week—some say not until after the Senatorial fight is over—and until they are announced the House will not be in condition to proceed to business.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The Senatorial fight continues to be the all-engrossing subject of discussion inside and outside the Legislature. The hotels are crammed with lobbyists, who all take a hand in the fight on one side or the other, each hoping to turn up on the winning side, and thus secure aid for his future lobbying schemes. The Fenton men still maintain the assurance with which they started out, and their leader has taken a parlor at the Delavan House as a more convenient rendezvous for his friends. But he has a host of bitter enemies working against him, and the stories that are circulated of his duplicity and double-dealing, breaches of faith and downright lying would fill a large volume. It would appear from the common talk about him, that he had made promises to nearly every Republican in the State, and had kept faith with no one but REUBEN E. FENTON. MORGAN's friends are not so blustering and voluble as their opponents, but they claim to have great strength in reserve, which will show itself when the proper time comes. Their candidate receives far less abuse from those who were once his friends than FENTON does, and appears to have made fewer pledges that he was unable to redeem. Third candidates are occasionally spoken of—among them GEORGE WM. CURTIS, GRISWOLD, ROBERTS, WOODFORD and others; but FENTON and MORGAN still continue the chief figures in the canvass. Judge DAVIS, who was thought by some to have a contingent position in the ring of candidates, has formally withdrawn, and simultaneously therewith HORACE GREELEY made his appearance in the legislative halls. Whether he is to take DAVIS' place, or simply act as bottle-holder to FENTON, is the anxious query of the lobby just at present.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

There are a score or more of tolerably fat offices to be filled by Gov. HOFFMAN, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." First and foremost is the Health Officer of New-York, worth all the way from $20,000 to $100,000 a year. Then there are ten or a dozen Harbor Masters, thirteen or fourteen Port Wardens, a Port Captain, several Canal Appraisers, &c. The Senate, being in a Republican majority of two, is not likely to give its "advice" in favor of the appointment of a Democrat, unless that advice is paid for and paid for handsomely. Hence, the anxiety to know who, if anybody, is for sale. The Democrats no less than the Republicans are anxious on this point—the former perhaps even more than the latter. Assuming (not a rash assumption, I hope) that no Republican will sell his advice for filthy lucre, one of two things must necessarily follow; either the present incumbents of these various fat offices must hold over, or else there must be some trading done. Now, HOFFMAN, it is said, is opposed to all trading or trafficking, bartering or bargaining with the enemy. His motto is total non-intercourse. He wants to stand on his dignity—the dignity of a new Governor who has an ambitious eye to the Presidency. But Tammany wants the spoils and will have them, as they can only be had by trading, the Governor must drop dignity and turn trader. Traffic he must, and it will be an interesting employment for men who have nothing else to do to watch the terms of the bargain, as they develop themselves during the coming session of the Legislature. Tammany is willing to trade off all the other berths for that of Health Officer, and as Dr. SWINBURNE could not get the confirmation of the Senate last year, when appointed by a Republican Governor, it looks as though he might be the first man sacrificed to the necessities of the situation.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CREAMER—Relative to the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Police.

By Mr. FOLGER—To submit to the people the Constitution proposed by the late Convention.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Conferring certain powers on the Board of Education of Syracuse.

By Mr. HALE—To amend existing laws relative to bribery.

By Mr. MURPHY—Incorporating the Fulton Market Fish Mongers' Association.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To repeal the act relative to bridges over the Croton River, in Westchester County, passed in 1861.

By Mr. NICKS—Dividing the County of Steuben.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amending the act incorporating the New-York Bridge Company.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. HALE—Of citizens of Clinton and Essex Counties for state aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Of citizens of Oneida County for the repeal of acts pertaining to the National Guard.

By Mr. MORRIS—To increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. [illegible]—Relating to evidence in criminal proceedings.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Authorizing the City of Syracuse to issue bonds and take stock in the Syracuse Northern, and Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad.

By Mr. HUBBARD—Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-third and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. PIERCE—Providing an amendment to the Constitution of the State respecting the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals and their term of office.

By Mr. TWEED—To amend an act entitled, "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relative to public instruction."

By Mr. GRAHAM—Authorizing the village of Middletown to issue bonds and take stock in the Oswego Midland Railroad.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To amend the charter of the East India Telegraph Company.

RAILROAD STOCK.

On motion of Senator BEACH the resolution offered by him yesterday was taken from the table, directing the Railroad Committee to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the issue of stock by the Central and Hudson River Railroads, and report what action, if any, is necessary to protect the rights of *bona fide* stockholders in railroad corporations.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Lost by yeas 11, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. TWEED the resolution was amended by instructing the Committee to report in thirty days. The resolution was then adopted, the Lieutenant-Governor giving the casting vote.

A concurrent resolution relating to adjournment was received from the Assembly and tabled.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor, transmitting the annual reports of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, the Metropolitan Police Board, the Inspector in Chief of Steam Boilers, the Niagara Frontier Police Board, and the Board of Health of the Metropolitan Sanitary District. Ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. RICHMOND—The petition of FREDERICK [illegible], claiming a seat in the Sixth Assembly District of New-York.

By Mr. HARTMAN—The petition of JAMES MCKEEVER, claiming a seat in the Fourteenth District of New-York.

By Mr. RICHMOND—The petition of ALEXANDER MELLON, claiming a seat in the Thirteenth District. Also JOHN V. GRIDLEY, claiming a seat in Eleventh District of New-York.

By Mr. JOHN B. DAVIS—The petition of [illegible] HAWKINS, claiming the seat of JOHN DECKER, of Richmond County.

Mr. ROOT presented several petitions for State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. [illegible]—

Whereas, Large additions have been made from time to time to the capital stock of the Hudson River Railroad Company, the New-York Central Railroad Company and the Erie Railroad Company, and as grave doubts exist as to the rights of the said companies so to increase their capital stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a special Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of investigating all the facts and circumstances connected with such issues of stock, with power to send for persons and papers, and with directions to report what, if any, legislation is necessary to protect the rights of stockholders in railroad corporations, and to prevent the secret issue of stock therein.

A debate arising the resolution was tabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Authorizing the New-York Produce Exchange to increase the amount of its capital stock.

By Mr. REED—Amending the charter of the village of Akron, Erie County.

By Mr. LA BAU—To amend the act incorporating the People's Savings Bank.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Incorporating the Loan and Security Bank of Brooklyn.

By Mr. SKEELS—To amend the act relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fresh-water fish.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To better regulate the sales of intoxicating liquors in the Metropolitan Police District.

The bill proposes to amend the Metropolitan Excise law by vesting the exclusive power to grant licenses for the sale of beer, wines and liquors at retail, in the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, under such restrictions as the Common Council may prescribe. In the Counties of Westchester and Richmond the Boards of Supervisors shall have exclusive power to grant licenses.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To amend the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York.

This bill proposes that the Board of Excise may grant licenses to persons of good character to retail liquors on the following terms: For a license for the sale of malt liquors, [illegible]; for hotels with fifty lodgers, [illegible]; with one hundred or more rooms, $250. All drinking places to be closed at midnight on Saturday.

Mr. ALLABEN introduced a bill empowering the New-York Stock Exchange Company to increase their capital to $250,000.

Mr. LA BAU's bill proposes to permit the People's Savings Bank of New-York to receive deposits from trustees, guardians, and others, and to pay interest thereon at the same rate as allowed to general depositors; also allowing the bank to loan money on bond and mortgage in the same manner as other institutions are allowed.

A concurrent resolution to adjourn from Thursday to Wednesday, the 13th, was passed.

Adjourned.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORRO CASTLE FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana Jan. 2, reached this port yesterday. Purser ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Affairs in Havana—Revolutionary Demonstrations—Progress of the Insurrection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

The letter published in the TIMES of the 24th ult., in which I gave a conversation between Gen. LERSUNDI and Mr. MORALES LEMUS, has caused quite an excitement among Cubans and Spaniards. I have not heard whether Mr. LEMUS himself denies the correctness of the conversation, but some of his friends are very loud in denouncing the conversation as an impossibility, because they claim that Mr. LEMUS has been an abolitionist for over thirty years. Very prominent and reliable Cuban gentlemen, however, sympathizers with the revolution, assure me, on the other hand, that they have known Mr. LEMUS for the same length of time and have never heard him express any opinion in regard to slavery. Another bombshell has been a pamphlet by Mr. JOSE MARIA ZAYAS, hitherto a big gun in the Cuban camp, entitled "The Future of Cuba," in which the author takes strong ground against the revolution, stating, among other things, "Shall we be able to free ourselves from the fate of St. Domingo, Hayti, Mexico, &c.? Those who think so are dreaming." The *Diario* and *Prensa* find a great deal to praise in the pamphlet, because it leans toward Spain. Mr. ZAYAS is one of the editors of the *Siglo* and has been always looked upon as one of the most talented of Cubans, who now give him quite a different position, and, owing to a recent illness of that gentleman, have had little difficulty in circulating the report that he is suffering from softening of the brain.

FEMALE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The burial of young [illegible], which has been the grand political demonstration of the Cubans, and of which you will find a detailed account below, has convinced me that fully three-fourths of the Cubans, if not more, are earnest in their desire to shake off the privilege of being governed by Spaniards. The Cuban ladies in particular, who, as a general rule, are so mild and amiable, that a stranger considers them very indolent, are aroused and contributing funds, and inciting the men to join the Revolutionists. I should not be surprised to hear of a company of Cuban ladies taking the field; they are undoubtedly as determined, if not more so, than the majority of their male fellow citizens. Instances are known where ladies in male apparel have joined and fought in the ranks of the insurrectionists.

GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Cubans seem to have taken a leaf from the French political volume, and to have studied with considerable advantage the tactics of the French oppositionists as displayed over the grave of BAUDIN. The most significant demonstration that Havana has ever witnessed took place last Thursday, astonishing the demure propriety of the loyal Spaniards, and appealing with a silent eloquence to the sympathies of all whose humanity had not been dried up and withered by the fierce fires of prejudice and partisan feeling. [illegible], a young man belonging to one of the first families of the District of Santo Espiritu, was arrested some time ago by the Government authorities for connivance with the revolution, and being brought to this city was lodged in the Royal Prison. [illegible] death terminated the time of his captivity, and a few days ago his body was taken from the prison to the Monserrate Church. What shall be said of the charity of the parish priest who refused to receive his body, grounding his refusal on the fact that the deceased was a rebel, and that no rebel could profane his church. What language is strong enough to denounce the vindictiveness of a minister of religion which declares forgiveness of injuries one of its fundamental principles of belief, following even to the grave and desecrating the halo of its sanctity by conduct that would have disgraced [illegible]? The body having been refused admission by the Christian (?) pastor of Monserrate was taken to the "*Iglesia de la Salud*," (Church of Health,) where it remained from 6 o'clock on the night of the 30th until 3:30 on the morning of the 31st. An immense crowd of people collected in the vicinity of the church, and over seventy private carriages were in readiness to accompany the body to its last resting place in the general cemetery. A splendid hearse was in waiting to receive the body as it came out of the church, but the intimate friends of the deceased refused to allow it to be borne thus, and the body was carried on the shoulders of friends and sympathizers, through the streets to the burial ground, the empty hearse forming part of the vast procession. After starting, between seventy and eighty carriages fell into the ranks of the funeral cortege, followed by some 1,200 persons on foot, which number was increased to 5,000 before reaching the cemetery, for as the procession moved slowly, the Cubans joined it by hundreds. The affair electrified everybody, and the Spanish element gaped wide-mouthed in surprise at this last grand, silent tribute to the virtues and political principles of the dead. When the funeral reached the cemetery, one of the Police Guard attempted to impede the entrance of the immense crowd, but soon he slunk off completely abashed, and the vast assembly entered the precincts of the burial ground, and afterwards separated as peaceably as they came. An immense number of respectably attired negroes attended the funeral, and many contended for the honor of carrying the coffin. Strange to say, the newspapers have made no reference to this imposing funeral and the opportunity seized by the Cubans to give expression to their sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence.

THE SITUATION.

The military situation in the insurrectionary districts has undergone very little change since my last, and if I may except an engagement between the revolutionists and Spaniards, some seven leagues from Puerto Principe, in which the former were, according to Government accounts, badly defeated and routed, with a loss of 150 killed and wounded and a considerable quantity of war material, nothing has occurred of sufficient importance to warrant its narration here.

QUASIMODO.

Affairs in Matanzas—Speculations as to Revolutionary Plans—Rumors of Important Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MATANZAS, Friday, Jan. 1, 1869.

Ever since the departure of VALMASEDA from San Miguel on the 20th December, there has been a comparative lull in military matters. The interest of the insurrection now hinges on his movement. If he succeeds, and enters Boyamo, the rebellion, though by no means crushed, will have lost that balance and moral power which the possession of a fixed seat of Government gives. Your readers are no doubt aware that in the latter part of November Gen. VALMASEDA, at the head of a comparatively small column, started on his first "On to Boyamo" trip. Simultaneously with his movement, other bodies, under Col. BENEGASI and Cols. LONA and QUIROS, took up a line of march for the same objective point. Each column was driven back, or at least met with such formidable obstacles in the way that they were compelled to return, fagged, worn and with heavy loss, to their points of departure. The main body reached the coast at Nuevitas, having sustained a severe check at Alta Gracias. After the failure of this combined movement operations were limited to desultory fights at Moron, Cobra, Leopiche, and other points, which, though they kept the spirit of either party alive, resulted in nothing decisive. The rebels kept and keep Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, and Puerto Principe in a state of siege, and seem to be securing the country, more to pick up stray parties of Government troops than to gather recruits, provisions, or to accomplish anything which might have a powerful bearing on the end in view. We are, of course, totally in the dark as to the plans of the insurgents. Their movements are wrapped in mystery, and as all news from them comes through the Spanish lines, and is filtered through an official censorship, no special reliability can be placed on them. The underground railway, though at work daily, is entitled to little more credence. Rumors are plentiful and "reliable men"—black as well as white—are numerous enough to satisfy a sensation editor. I was told by a Cuban the other day, with an air of great mystery, that the rebels numbered about 24,000 armed men, besides a multitude of camp followers and unarmed braves waiting for the first fight to don the armor of their dead enemies; that CESPEDES had lately held a grand review at Boyamo, at which 15,000 men were under arms; that a body of 300 Cubans from the Western Department had landed at Guanaja; that 100 Americans, with a large number of guns and munitions, had disembarked at some unknown point on the north side, and so on *ad infinitum*. Reports are as numerous, contradictory and impossible as our grapevine dispatches of Virginia memory. If it be true, however, that CESPEDES did hold a review, no matter what number of men composed it, it shows that the rebels have made at least one important step forward, in recognizing the necessity of having the semblance of an organized force. Their late operations have been of the most ultra guerrilla character, and have resulted in nothing more than a continual harrassing and annoying of the Spanish columns. It is true that they caused the combined November movement to come to grief, but they can never succeed except by annihilating the Government troops in pitched battles. Roving parties, acting under irresponsible leaders, and not directing their efforts to the accomplishment of some defined object, are as great a burden to the country over which they move as they can be a terror to the enemy. With the Government, the objective point is clear—it must be Boyamo, the capital; whereas with the rebels, the necessities of the case point to the enemy's army in the field as the prize for which they are to struggle. That they need a port for the introduction of the munitions of war is evident, but it is equally clear that they cannot hold a port against the navy, even after having taken it. They have few pieces of artillery and cannot be very rich in either powder or ball. In a recent sally of the Spanish garrison at Manzanillo, they drove the advance of the besieging force back and captured from them two pieces of cannon, one of which is a curiosity and reflects no small credit on the ingenuity of the rebels. It is of the size and shape of a 12-pounder howitzer, but made of wood and secured by broad bands of iron. In the interior it is lined with copper, and apparently had stood several discharges. Before the Spaniards took it, however, it had been burst, probably by an over charge. The other piece was of antique mould, which had probably seen service in olden wars. They were both carried off to the city by the Spaniards, when they withdrew, and have been sent to Havana as trophies.

Gen. VALMASEDA, as I have said, set out from San Miguel on the 20th, with the head of his column turned toward Boyamo. San Miguel is a small place a few miles from Nuevitas, and is the point where he has been resting since the battle of Alta Gracias. It is distant from Boyamo, by the road, 71 leagues, or 213 miles. His journey lies through the town of Las Tunas, where he will probably be joined by the garrison. A supporting column is to start, also, from Holguin, and possibly a demonstration in force from Manzanillo. It is difficult, in fact impossible, to arrive at a correct estimate of his force; but, in view of the garrisons that must be left at Havana, Matanzas, Manzanillo, St. Jago de Cuba, Cardenas and the other ports, he cannot have more than 5,000 troops of the line. There may, perhaps, be also 2,000 or 3,000 volunteers, so that his entire column cannot number more than 7,000 men, of whom three-fourths are effective. Three days ago he was reported to be at Las [illegible], about fifty miles from Boyamo. Although he has gotten thus far, the worst part of his journey is yet to be passed over. Before him, crossing his path, is the river Jalado, and, five miles farther, the main river Cauto, of which the Jalado is a branch. These rivers are not very deep, and may be forded in certain places, but they could be made a formidable obstacle, if the rebels appreciate fully the advantages which they give. A small expedition was recently sent from St. Jago de Cuba up the Cauto River, with orders to penetrate as far into the interior as possible. The expedition consisted solely of the light draft steamer [illegible], carrying on board a company armed with needle guns, besides her usual complement of artillerists. The object was, no doubt, to explore the way up to the neighborhood of where VALMASEDA would be compelled to cross, as well as to put themselves in communication with him, and to give him the protection of her heavy guns in transferring his army to the south bank. If such was the object, however, it was not accomplished.

After ascending the river for a short distance they discovered a redoubt of the rebels, manned by about sixty men and armed with an iron piece and a small mortar. Fire was opened at once on it, and the insurgents were prevented from using the cannon. From the mortar they threw a stone weighing about twenty-five pounds, striking the vessel and starting one or more of her planks. The volleys from the needle guns, however, soon stopped all firing on the part of the Cubans, and they were forced to lie close under cover of the work. The Spanish commander states that he would have landed and occupied the redoubt, but "his ammunition happening to give out," he was compelled to drop down the river. The whole story reads like one of your myriad gunboat encounters during the late war, especially the failure in the supply of ammunition.

This is the last movement, of which we are informed, which bears upon the Valmaseda expedition. The next news which reaches us will announce either its failure or success. The rebels seem to have desisted from their ubiquitous raids. And for their own good it is to be hoped that they are concentrating so as to present a bold and [illegible] front to the invader. The roads leading to Boyamo, from all directions, are reported to be obstructed by felled trees, wide and deep ditches and uptorn bridges. It is a splendid country for guerrilla fighting. The roads are narrow and the forests dense, and the underbrush impenetrable, except to a practiced woodsman. Wherever the obstructions referred to above are thickest and most difficult to be avoided, the rebels locate their ambuscades and pour a heavy well-directed fire upon the enemy while they are entangled in the meshes which they have laid.

In the immediate vicinity of this place there have been no uprisings of any importance. A futile effort was made at [illegible] Grande, but resulted in nothing. The people are all in a ferment, but it expends itself in devout prayers that the rebellion will succeed. The stalwart men of the East, the small planters, the herdsmen, and the guajiros of the mountains must bear the brunt of the war. In this rich cane-growing portion of the island where the slave wealth is almost entirely concentrated, there are too many conflicting interests at work to permit men to embark fully in a movement which may result in the imposition of utter poverty on those who are now wealthy. All Cubans sympathize, more or less, with the effort for freedom which their brothers are making, but they are slow to move, and there is now no probability of an outbreak in the West.

This morning placards appeared posted on various houses in the city bearing expressions in favor of a free Cuba annexed to Spain. Little notice has been taken, however, of this demonstration. There is scarcely wonder expressed to know who did it.

Commercial matters very dull. Weather unfavorable and receipts short. Quotations nominal, [illegible] No. 12 clayed, and [illegible] for fair to good refining.

YUMURI.

The College of William and Mary, in Virginia—Application for Aid.

UNION PLACE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Presuming on the interest you took some months ago in the restoration of the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., I ask you to give a place in the NEW-YORK TIMES to this communication, intended to set forth the present condition and necessities of the institution. "The destruction," so says Gen. MEADE, "of the buildings of William and Mary College by our troops was not only unnecessary and unauthorized, but one of those deplorable acts of useless destruction which occur in all wars." Its losses during the late war exceeded those of any other Southern college. The liberality of some gentlemen, W. W. CORCORAN, of Washington, A. T. STEWART, W. E. DODGE, AUGUST BELMONT, ROBERT BONNER and others, in New-York and elsewhere, enabled the college authorities to begin last year the work of reconstruction.

The buildings are now considerably more than half finished, and may be fully prepared by the first of the next collegiate term. To effect this additional funds are required; and, notwithstanding the various and innumerable calls on the benevolence of New-York, I am obliged to make another appeal to it.

The importance to the cause of education, in the tide-water region of Virginia especially, of the interest I represent, forces me to ignore what scruples or delicacy I may have or feel. I venture to hope that this attempt to complete the restoration of a college, the oldest, excepting Harvard, in the United States, and the educator of a large proportion of our most distinguished national men will not prove vain, and, further, that the City of New-York, by giving her aid, will add to the distinction she deservedly enjoys as the fountain-head of so many noble charities and benefactions.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
President College of William and Mary.

The Epiphany—Observance of the Festival Yesterday.

The Feast of the Epiphany was solemnly observed yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal and Catholic Churches of this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. For 300 years the Christians of the East celebrated the Christmas on this day, as well as the manifestation of our Lord to His disciples—the event to which the name refers. Subsequently the western christians divided the feast, fixing on the 25th of December for the observance of the Nativity, and they have been thus separately observed by the Latin and Protestant Episcopal churches since then. The attendance at all the churches yesterday was large, and the ceremonies at some were elaborate and impressive.

At Zion Church, Bishop SOUTHGATE's, in Madison-avenue, full Cathedral service was performed, and the anthem "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light," was given with fine effect. The church was decorated with evergreens woven into crosses, triangles, circles and various other devices. On the altar were fourteen large tapers and several smaller ones, and around each pillar several tapers were disposed. At the conclusion of the service the rector made a brief address appropriate to the occasion.

The Epiphany was celebrated at St. George's Church, in Flushing, by a Sunday-school festival, arranged by the teachers and parents of the children. The interior of the church was decorated with ivy and evergreens, and at the head of the aisle stood a Christmas tree nearly forty feet high, resplendent with frost-work, fruit and flowers. The seats and aisles were filled with spectators or sharers in the festivities. The rector, Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, opened the ceremonies with prayer, after which the infant school sang a very pretty carol. Familiar addresses to the children followed from Mr. SMITH, Rev. Mr. COOK, of Jamaica, and Rev. Mr. [illegible], of College Point, interspersed with hymns by the children, who were afterward made happy by the gifts.

At the Episcopal Church of All Saints, situated on the corner of Henry and Scammel streets, a festival was given to the children of the Sunday School last evening by their pastor and tutors. The interior of the edifice was elaborately decorated. A capacious Christmas tree stood on the altar. It was lighted by gas, and was fruitful with presents, which were distributed among about 250 Sunday School scholars. A pleasant opening address was made by Rev. [illegible] H. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, and was followed by the reading of the service for the Festival of the Epiphany by Rev. Mr. HODGES, of Keyport, N. J. A carol "While Shepherds watched the flock by night," was very prettily rendered by the infant class, numbering 250 children.

Billiards.

Last evening a match at the French carom game took place at Braisted's Rooms in Fourth-avenue, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, the contestants being Messrs. FOSTER and RALPH BENJAMIN, the meeting being the result of a wager between the friends of the two parties, FOSTER's admirers wagering odds of $100 to $80 that he could score 300 points in the French game before BENJAMIN could score 150. After a lengthy contest, made so by several unnecessary plays for safety, FOSTER came off the victor by a score of 300 to [illegible], FOSTER scoring 300 while BENJAMIN made [illegible]. The highest run of the winner was 16, BENJAMIN's being 14. FOSTER scored double figures nine times to BENJAMIN's once. The average of FOSTER was less than one and a half, and BENJAMIN less than one.

Meeting of New-Haven Railroad Commuters.

Pursuant to an agreement on the 30th ult., a number of commuters upon the New-Haven Railroad waited again yesterday morning upon the President of that road to request sundry additions to the number of trains and in the time of their starting. Later trains than those now running, were demanded as a convenience to those who wished to attend amusements in the City, and a more frequent communication was desired.

The President, Mr. BISHOP, was unable to give the gentlemen calling, as yet, any satisfaction, but hoped shortly to do so. The meeting was therefore adjourned until Wednesday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAFETY IN RAILROAD TRAVELING.—The attention of Railroad officers is called to the advertisement of the Creamer Safety Brake in another column. This improvement is simple and effective, and has received the approval of eminent railway engineers.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The Board of Trustees of common schools of the Sixteenth Ward organized last night by the election of ARTHUR [illegible] Chairman, and T. J. [illegible] Clerk.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—11 A. M. The Money market opens quiet. Consols at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 74¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 25¾; Illinois dull at [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 6—11 A. M. COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands ... 11¼d.
Middling Orleans ... 11½d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, [illegible] ⅌ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and [illegible] for New. PRODUCE—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—[illegible] A. M. Tallow quiet. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and to arrive.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—[illegible] P. M. Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 74¾. Stocks firmer: Erie, 25¾; Illinois, [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Jan. 6. United States Five-twenty Bonds, [illegible] for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 6—[illegible] P. M. COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands ... 11d.@11⅛d.
Middling Orleans ... 11¼d.@11⅜d.

The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, [illegible] ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Lard, [illegible] ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6. Linseed Oil, [illegible] ⅌ ton. Tallow, [illegible]

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Jan. 6. Petroleum firm at [illegible] for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—[illegible] P. M. Consols for money, [illegible] Bonds [illegible] Illinois Central, [illegible]; Erie unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 6—[illegible] P. M. COTTON—The market is quiet. Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, [illegible]. PROVISIONS—[illegible] for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, [illegible] ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 6. COTTON—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 6—[illegible] P. M. Consols have advanced to [illegible] for money and [illegible] for account.

The Stock market is firm.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6. Bourse steady: Rentes, [illegible]

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 6. COTTON market firmer for both Tres Ordinaire, [illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 6. [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6. COTTON opened firm and closed easier; sales [illegible] bales Middling at [illegible] Receipts, [illegible] bales. Exports—Coastwise, 1,[illegible] bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, [illegible]; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]. Gold, [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

EAST 40TH-ST., Jan. 5, 1869. DEAR SIR: The thieves tried to enter my next door neighbor's night before last, and your little *joker* stopped their plans. Burglar Alarm Telegraph Office, No. [illegible] Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Dec. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Weser	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Bremen
England	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
Arcadia	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Glasgow
Europe	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Eagle	Jan. 7	New-York	Havana
Bienville	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Havana
Alaska	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Aspinwall
San Francisco	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the [illegible], close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at [illegible]. Supplementary mail for [illegible] letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	[illegible]
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	[illegible]; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	[illegible]
East, *via* New-Haven	[illegible]
East, *via* Newport	[illegible]
East, New-Haven Way	[illegible]; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	[illegible]
South, Through	[illegible]; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	[illegible]; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	[illegible]
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. [illegible]

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of [illegible], General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

Steamship Rising Star, King, Aspinwall Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. [illegible]

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen Dec. 19, and Southampton 22d, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Oelrichs & Co. [illegible]

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan. 2, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

[illegible]

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Fayal [illegible] ds., with mdse. to order. [illegible]

Ship Nautilus, Hagen, Liverpool Nov. [illegible], with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Ship Armstrong, [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

[illegible]

Ship Sacramento, (of Boston,) Lunt, San Francisco Sept. 5, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ship Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco Sept. [illegible], with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. [illegible]

Ship Graham, (of Boston,) Crowell, Manila [illegible] ds., with mdse. to order. [illegible]

Bark Arthur Kinnear?, (of Portland,) Buckman, [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Keystone, Bacon, Havana [illegible] ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

SAILED.

Steamships Etna, for Liverpool; Bellona, for Havre and London; Flag, for Fernandina; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.; also, Minnesota, for Liverpool, (anchored at Quarantine.)

WIND—At sunset, [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Arr. steamer Oriental, from New-Orleans; Blackstone, from Baltimore; bark Monitor, from London; brig Clara Brown, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6—Arr. steamship Alabama, from Fernandina; bark The Queen, from Stranraer, Scotland; schr. [illegible] from Rockport; brig Croton, from Havana.

[illegible]

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 6—Arr. brigs P. M. Tinker, from Turk's Island for Boston; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6—[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6—Arr. steamship [illegible] Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 6—The steamer [illegible] from Philadelphia for this port, [illegible] collided with the schr. [illegible] from Smithfield for New-York, loaded with wood, sinking the schooner on the starboard bow, and cutting her to the water's edge. The schooner was brought to this port for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

[illegible]

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW PAPER

[illegible]

At all News Depots.

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[illegible]

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